THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1869.

Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI — MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1869. — NUMBER 60

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

St. George's Bazaar opens at the Rooms of the Mercantile Library, at 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Household Furniture, &c., at No. 20 St. Famille street, at 10 a.m.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed by CHAS. HEARN, Optician, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
14.°	19.5	19°.

Recorded by Patent Register:—

Max.	Min.	Mean
22.°	10.°	16.°

March 11, 1869

News by Telegraph.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Cabinet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate, and they were immediately confirmed:—George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of Treasury; Hamilton Fish, of New York, as Secretary of State; Gen. John A. Rawland, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France.

Position of Sec. of State.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—No one doubts that Secy. Washburne will very soon retire from the Department of State. Yesterday, after he had received the Foreign Ministers, Mr. Thornton remained for the purpose of having some conversation with him on important business pending between the United States and British Government when Mr. Washburne said he could not enter upon the consideration of matters of moment, as he did not expect long to remain as Secretary of State.

Executions in Cuba Suspended.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Herald's* London special says the Spanish Government has telegraphed to Gen. Dulce to suspend the execution of the insurgents condemned to death in Cuba.

The Cabinet Appointments.

The *Tribune's* special says the new nominations to the Cabinet will surely be sent to the Senate to-day. Mr. Washburne has tendered his resignation of the State Department, to take effect when his successor is appointed. It is intimated that either Hamilton Fish or Judge Pierrepont, of New York, will be nominated to the position. Ex-Governor Boutwell will surely be made Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow, if he will accept. Judge Hoar qualified to-day, and will take charge of the office of Attorney-General to-morrow. His stay will be only temporary. The nomination of Mr. Washburne as Minister to France will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Grant on Appointments.

The *Tribune's* special says, the President yesterday informed a delegation of Pennsylvanian Congressmen that outside of a few appointments which he should insist on in that State, he would consult the Senators and members, and should be glad to have their co-operation.

A Confession.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A man named Cunningham, under arrest for bigamy, says if he is released he will prove Hogan No. 2, now in custody, as the murderer of Rodgers.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Latest Prices of Gold at New York

NEW YORK, March 11, Midnight.

Opening, 131½. Closing, 131½.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—The Australasian took out $70,000 in specie to-day.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

Army Estimates—Reduction.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to the army estimates, showing a reduction of one million pounds in the total amount, as compared with last year. He said that the Government proposed to partially accomplish this saving by reducing the forces in the colonies, except at military stations.

The Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The Amnesty Committee of this city has started a subscription to raise funds for the benefit of Fenian convicts who are discharged from imprisonment by the Government.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A report prevails that Maj.-Gen. Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Pacific Coast, vice Gen. Halleck. The Diplomatic Corps will be called on by President Grant to-day. The President has nominated James Longstreet, ex Rebel General, to be Surveyor in New Orleans.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamers Pereire and Russia have arrived.

Application to be Post-Mistress of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Among the applicants for Postmaster of Washington city is Mrs. Josephine Griffing, a prominent advocate of female suffrage; and a petition is circulating, with a view to receive the appointment.

New York Aldermen and Fenianism.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon adopted a series of resolutions expressing sympathy with Warren and Costello, the Fenian prisoners, for their long imprisonment in Great Britain

News from Cuba.

HAVANA, March 11.—An expedition from the U. S. has arrived on the Cuban Coast. It consisted of one side wheel steamer, bark rigged, and three other steamers schooner rigged; another side wheel steamer, bark rigged, was anchored two miles from Guincho Keys. The report has been circulated for some time that an expedition was on the way to Cuba with cannon, &c., for the insurgents.

The news from Cienfuegos is favourable to the Government. The Governor of Sagua la Grande has marched with all his forces against the insurgents, who have for some time past made their head-quarters on the San Jose plantation. In the Eastern Department the Government troops are very active. Columns have left Santiago and Bayamo to attack the main force of the insurgents. At Mayano, in the Central Department, the Government is strengthening the garrisons. A battalion, two hundred and fifty strong, have arrived at Caloned de St. Domingo.

The Government Censor has notified the Havana journals that they will hereafter be permitted to publish only the official accounts of engagements.

SPECIAL MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS

(From our own Correspondents.)

DOMINION TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 11.

Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Judge Richards took place yesterday.

Curliana.

Toronto has beaten Buffalo at curling, and gained the Thompson-Scoville medal.

The Weather.

There is great delay of trains from all points, by reason of the snow-storm. It is clear, bright, and mild weather to day.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 10.

The Election for Hants.

Mr. Howe returned to town last night; he continues very ill, and it is not likely that he will resume his canvas for some time.

Mr. Goudge professes the utmost confidence in his election.

Repeal!

A public meeting was held at Yarmouth yesterday. It was the day appointed for the nomination, and many persons from outlying districts came to town to attend at the Sheriff's Court. Messrs. Frank Kellem and N. K. Clement, candidates, addressed the meeting. A resolution in favour of continuing the agitation for repeal was passed by a large majority. A meeting was held at Maccan, Cumberland County, a few days ago, at which a resolution condemning Howe and his action was passed.

Death of W. J Croke.

March 11.—Mr. W. J Croke, M.P. for Richmond, N.S., died in Halifax this morning.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 11.

Death of Whittaker.

The second act of the Whittaker-Chaloner tragedy is over. Ensign Whittaker died between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. The inquest, with a most intelligent jury, commences at six o'clock this evening and may last several days.

The Snow Storm—House Blown Down—Loss of Life.

The terrific snow storm yesterday has done considerable damage attended with loss of life. A wooden house at Levis was blown to atoms and the people within, comprising a family of three, buried in the snow. The bodies are not yet found. All kind of rumours are afloat concerning loss of life in the vicinity of Quebec by the storm.

Trains Delayed.

Yesterday's snow storm was the worst this winter. The Montreal train of Tuesday is somewhere between Craig's Road and Chaudiere. No train is expected to leave here till it gets in.

Frozen.

A man was found dead near the city. Two others are reported missing; supposed to be lost in the drifts.

The Estimates.

The estimates voted by the Committee of the Whole, amounting to $1,875,165.98, up to this p.m., received the concurrence of the House. $481,707 were voted for agriculture, colonization and immigration purposes. A few public bills received a third reading, and were declared passed.

Sessional Indemnity.

A number of French Canadian members formed themselves into a ring to obtain an increase of sessional indemnity. They ask the same remuneration as that paid to members of the Federal Parliament.

Inquest on Whittaker.

Ensign Whittaker, the victim of the recent tragedy, died of his wound, at his quarters in the Citadel, at a quarter to 10 o'clock last night. Whittaker was recovering till Tuesday evening, when a change for the worse set in. Inflammation in the brain began and continued up to his death. At first it was generally expressed by the Surgeons that there were signs of recovery, the ball being, as they thought, located close to the left ear. Finally it was discovered to be situated almost in the centre of the brain. The death of poor Whittaker will be deeply lamented by his own family—Chaloner's and a host of relations and friends on both sides, as well as the whole city. The Coroner opened the inquest at four o'clock. The preliminaries attending the opening, such as naming the jury and stating the facts to them by the Coroner, were got over, and at five o'clock the jury adjourned to meet again in the Court House at ten o'clock to-morrow. They are a highly respectable jury. Owen Murphy has been selected as foreman. The object of the inquest will be only to find out by what means deceased came to his death. Other evidence will be deferred till the trial of Chaloner. One of the jurymen remarked to the Coroner to have the head carefully examined to establish that the wound was caused by the ball. A *post mortem* examination is going on, and is likely to last some time.

The School Question.

A consultation of the representative Protestants was held at Morrin College to-day to consider the School question. The meeting included His Lordship Bishop Williams, Rev. Drs. Cooke and Jenkins, Hon. Messrs. Ferrier, Galt and Sanborn, and many members of the Lower House. Principal Dawson is to arrive this evening, and to-morrow another meeting will be held. Messrs. Dunkin and Chauveau are to be present to explain the course Government intends to adopt upon the School question.

Avalanche—Further Particulars.

A terrible avalanche occurred at Point Levi this morning whereby, melancholy to relate, four lives were lost. Between 8 and 9 o'clock two small detached houses on the cliff side of the road near the Grand Trunk depot, were buried by the descent of an immense mass of snow from the hill in rear. So great was the force of the avalanche that the ruins were carried across the Turnpike road on to the beach. The workmen in the shipyard at the time at once repaired to the spot and proceeded to extricate the unfortunate victims of this terrible disaster. It was found that eleven persons were buried in the snow, and of these seven were got out uninjured. Three however, were found dead, and a fourth only survived her recovery a short time. The names of the killed are Francois Roy, labourer, and his wife, an elderly couple aged about 60, and a child named Turcotte, aged about two months; also Malvina Couture, aged six years, who lived about an hour after being recovered from the debris. Roy and his wife were at breakfast at the time, and the other persons who were buried in the avalanche were all inmates of his and the adjoining house. The sad occurrence has caused much grief and excitement at South Quebec. The Coroner left town at half-past four this afternoon to hold an inquest upon the bodies. A range of wooden buildings owned by the warehouse company, and occupied by the workmen at the Grand Trunk Depot, Levis, was knocked in from the cliff behind; but the occupants escaped in time to avoid injury.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 11.

Insolvents.

The following are the insolvents gazetted for last week:—Thomas McWilliams, Brougham; George Church, Chatham; William Little and John Wilson, Guelph; Andrew Warren, Guelph; Alexander McKelvy, Chatham; M. Holmes, Chatham; John Crighton, Prescott; James Spratt Wilde, Napanee; Arthur and John Stickle, Waterford; Anaclette Bissonnette, Henryville.

Writs of Attachment.

Writs of attachment were issued against Eli Spencer, James Armstrong, Alex. Souter and Wm. Trent, Toronto; Wm. Howe, Guelph; Jas. Dallyn, Hamilton; Wm. Truman and T. Dailville, Hamilton; Zepherim Locke, Goderich; Uldric Jean Francour, Sorel; George Brown, Goderich; William John Percy, Kingston; Lewis Hanck, Whitby; John Glassford, Barrie; Edwin R. Turner, Montreal; George M. Labarge, Compton Centre; Wm. Mass, Montreal; Duncan Campbell, Eldon; Henry J. Lawton, Montreal; R. A. and R. H. Jennison, Ravenshoe; Godfrey Gingrass, Quebec; Alex. and Donald McDonnell, and Wm. Hill, Cornwall; Thos. Gray, Owen Sound; J. H. Brown, Brampton; Porlier and Porlier, St. Johns; Irving and Hogg, Paisley; Marie Simard, Wm. Ennis, Montreal; James Hiscott, St. Catherines; R. H. Hudgin, Guelph; And Morris, Robt. Scans and Thos Allan, Montreal; J. C. Fitzgerald, Fenelon Falls; L. Lavoie, Quebec; Walter Brown and Wm. Chewett, Toronto; J. Jacob Marshall, Ingersoll; David Henderson, London; R. Pidgeon, Napanee; J. Clements, Berthier; J. A. Bowen, Napanee.

Trains.

The train which left Prescott yesterday morning arrived here this evening. Hon. Mr. Chapais was among the passengers. The English mail, via Portland, left this evening in sleighs in charge of Conductor Thompson.

Concert.

A grand Concert was held this evening in aid of Christ Church Ladies' Benevolent Society. Nett proceeds about $100.

The Storm.

The snow storm of last night filled up the cuttings and cross roads. Scarcely any produce from the country. Hay $28 per ton. Butter 1s 6d @ 1s 9d per lb. Wood scarce.

LATEST FROM STRATFORD.

STRATFORD, March 11.

Poisoning.

Two men to-day, F. McCraken and a hired man named John O'Neill prepared for themselves a cough mixture, the ingredients was procured at the different drug stores. Shortly after taking the medicine they were taken suddenly ill. The doctors say they are poisoned. The druggists say that nothing poisonous was sold to them. There is no hopes for O'Neill and very slight hope of McCraken.

LATEST FROM GODERICH.

GODERICH, March 11.

Destructive Fire.

Another destructive fire occurred here last night in a frame block on the west side of Market Square, owned by Dr. McDougall and occupied by G. N. Davis, dealer in stoves, &c., Mrs. Wilson, milliner, Thos. Sturdy, shoemaker, and Mrs. Mack's restaurant. This fire, which is supposed to have originated over Sturdy's shop, broke out about midnight. From the first it was evident that no part of the building could be saved, and the citizens directed their efforts to the salvation of the adjoining brick building occupied by T. Jordan, druggist, and J Hants, dry goods merchant, and to the removal of goods from the different shops in the burning block. Mrs. Mack saved most of her goods, but they were all badly damaged. They were partially insured. Mr. Sturdy saved but a small portion of his stock; insured for $400. Mrs. Wilson lost nearly all her stock and household goods; partially insured. G. N. Davis' stock and furniture was very badly damaged in removal; loss unknown; insured for $1,500. F. Jordan's building was saved through the extraordinary exertions of the citizens and the favourable wind, but the stock was very much damaged by removal; loss not known. As is generally the case, our fire engines could not be brought into action, owing to their being frozen up or some other trivial cause. The buildings were insured. Had the wind and weather been less favourable, some eight or ten stores, and probably the Bank of Montreal, would have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

LOCAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 11.

In the House of Assembly to-day, Mr. Bellerose's bill respecting municipalities and roads in Lower Canada was read a third time and passed.

The resolutions adopted in Committee of Supply yesterday were separately discussed in the House and read a second time.

After some discussion and explanation, the House went into Committee on the Municipal Code. After they had adopted a few clauses, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Dumoulin's bill, to amend chap. 95 C. S of Canada respecting lotteries, was adopted in Committee and fixed for a third reading.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Mr. Dumoulin's—To incorporate the Saint Maurice Lumber and Land Company. Mr. Robertson's—To incorporate the Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships Railway Company. Mr. Ross's—To incorporate the St. Francis Valley Railway Company. Mr. Picard's—To reduce the capital stock of the St. Francis Mining and Smelting Company.

The House went into Committee on the bill to incorporate the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company, Mr. Church in the chair.

Mr. BELLEROSE moved to insert a clause giving indemnity to proprietors of bridges who would receive injuries by the proposed road.

The motion was lost—6 for, 22 against. The bill was reported without amendments, and fixed for a third reading to-morrow.

The following bills were read a second time: Mr. Irvine, Respecting the St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company; Mr. Irvine, To incorporate the Massawippi River Improvement Company.

The House rose at six.

AFTER RECESS.

House went into Committee on bill, from the Legislative Council, respecting sale and administration of Public Lands. The bill was reported with amendments, and fixed for a third reading. The bill respecting securities to be given by public officers, was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

THE CITY BONDS.—Some time ago we took occasion to point out the advantage which would, as we thought, be experienced by our civic financiers by the creation of an inscribed stock, which would not be subject to the losses from fire and thieves, which make mere bonds on detached paper objectionable to many holders. The enormous and frequent robberies of this class of property which had taken place in the United States of late years, had manifestly made investments in such portable and transportable property matter of very considerable anxiety to the investors. Dealers in bonds, of course, provide special means of security; but even they have been made victims of the bold and nefarious enterprizes of the bond robbers. At all events dealers do not create the market for these things, and the numerous persons of small means, who want to find a safe mode of disposing of their money, have been, therefore, rather disposed to take bank or other stocks in which their titles were permanently registered, than bonds which might be burned up in a night or stolen in a moment. The suggestion met with the approbation of our city financiers, and under the careful superintendence of Alderman Rodden, our City Treasurer brought out an inscribed loan, which at once became a favourite investment in Canada. A considerable part of it has since been sold in England; but it is evident that there are certain disadvantages attending the holding by persons abroad of a property the evidence of whose existence is to be found in Canada, and on which, moreover, the interest is payable here. This fact was not unnoticed in the articles already referred to which appeared in this paper, for we pointed out that the registered bonds of the United States, although issued on precisely the same security as what are called coupon bonds, were constantly quoted at a considerable reduction on the price of the coupon bonds. The reason of this was obvious. It consisted in the fact that the great market for the surplus of the bonds beyond what could be absorbed in the United States, was to be found in Europe. The registered bonds, although safe from moth, rust and thieves, were not convenient for holding at a distance, and as the mass of the American loan had to be disposed of at a distance, that portion which could not be readily held except in the country suffered a reduction in price. We suggested, therefore that a certain proportion of the city loan might be made in bonds, for exportation, if it were believed that any considerable demand for them could arise abroad at profitable prices, while the rest, which must be taken in Canada, should by all means be inscribed or registered stock. The latter suggestion was not carried out, and hence the opening which has been discovered for placing these securities in England has perhaps been narrower than it might otherwise have been. It was hardly to be expected that a mere city loan would find numerous takers in England, and it was unquestionably upon the belief that it would not do so that the inscribed stock scheme was set up. If it had been thought that the loan could be placed in England, coupon bonds would have been the best shape in which to issue it. That is manifest from the inspection of any American stock list. But now it is proposed to meet the new demand by appointing agents to sell the inscribed stock in Europe. This scheme appears to be a very questionable expedient. One of two things must happen from that course. Either we shall commit to these agents a dangerous power of selling stock, with no control of our own authorities, or else we shall make them merely the transmitters of powers of Attorney, which can now be transmitted by each holder on his own behalf. In the first case we should doubtless select respectable banking houses; but we know only too well that respectability is not surety, and thus it might be very possible to find some day that our agents had borrowed on our account a great deal more money than we received, and had gone on paying the interest themselves, until a crash came and revealed the truth, through the inquiries which follow the issue of a *fiat* in bankruptcy. We might or might not be liable; but at all events our credit could not fail to suffer from the conduct of our agents. If on the contrary we merely permitted such agents to keep a provisional register, without validity till the entries had been made in our own books, it would appear that not much would be gained to English investors, unless perhaps in the direction of a trifling saving of expense and trouble in the way of preparing powers of Attorney. We believe that our City Treasury will find its business very greatly simplified by issuing all securities intended for sale abroad in the old shape of coupon bonds, as is done by the American Treasury, giving power as is also done by that Treasury to register any such bonds if that is desired by the holder. These securities may be sold here to persons who buy with the intention of exporting, and who will make a profit on the exportation in lieu of the commission which an agent would charge. Or they may be sold by an agent abroad and transmitted when the money is sent, or even intrusted to such an agent in reasonable quantities from time to time to be floated by him. Moreover, to give them a greater value on the other side of the Atlantic, some banking house might be instructed to pay the coupons and the bonds themselves at maturity. None of these courses appear to us to be open to the objection, to permitting persons at a distance to sell stock in quantities of which we can know nothing except what they tell us; and any of them could meet the case of foreign investors, who might be disposed to give more for our bonds than they would produce in this somewhat limited market. It must be noted, however, that all the apparent gain on sales made at a high price at a distance is not real gain. The Lombard street houses make a very handsome thing out of these transactions, as any one must see who looks into our public accounts with an intelligent eye. There is the brokerage on selling; the commission on the payment of interest; profits made on exchange; interest accruing on balances of funds remaining in their hands; interest sometimes charged against their customers at the very same moment for special advances, and so forth, which together will spoil all or most of the profits on an addition of 4 or 5 per cent to the price obtained. For these reasons, while we believe it policy to have a proportion of our debt in *coupon* bonds for the purpose of sale in markets where a stock inscribed in Montreal could hardly be placed, we are at the same time not indisposed to believe that there would be a large gain in the employment of regular financial agents abroad. That is, however, a question chiefly for men having practical experience in the sort of transaction which is now in question, whose solution must depend greatly upon the relative keenness of the demand here and elsewhere, which may probably fluctuate at different times. The necessity of retaining the control of our own issues of bonds in our own hands, no matter in what shape, is, on the other hand, however, as it appears to us, most imperatively necessary.

JURY TRIAL.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Coram:—Mr. JUSTICE TORRANCE.

STANTON VS. THE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD.

Thursday, 11th March, 1869.

THOMAS RUSTON recalled, by the defence—I have already stated that I bought 1080 barrels coal oil from Middleton, receiving three warehouse receipts for same. In November or December, 1867, I might have received an account from the assignee for these, I am not certain. I know I settled for the oil before When the books were in the hands of the assignee I saw them and noticed some very irregular entries to my account. I saw that my name was entered several times in the ledger, which is unusual. When I asked the book-keeper for an explanation about 300 tons coals charged to my account he said there was so much money standing to my credit that they did not know how to balance the account, so they charged the coal. I told him they had forgotten to post the 1080 barrels coal oil which would make the account right, and I told him to strike out the coal. They had charged the oil in the Day Book but had omitted to post it to my debit in the ledger. I might have had a conversation with Mr. Kemp about the 1080 barrels in the Fall of 1867.

Witness being asked if he had told Kemp about that time that he never purchased coal oil from Middleton, but only negotiated warehouse receipts for him, said he never did. I never purchased the coal charged against me. I have endeavoured since my last examination to get the books in which were my oil transactions with Middleton, but Holmes in whose possession they are has gone, I believe, to Upper Canada.

Cross-examined. My account, folio 763, I find balanced by an entry to my debit of "cash sales $6,000," which I understand to represent the coal. The account appears to be balanced by that entry, and two others of the same description. At folio 771 is a large balance $4,670 to my debit. These entries represent the 1080 barrels. If that debit had been entered to the debit of my account at folio 763 it would have saved the necessity of making the false entries of coal. (Books shown to Jury.)

To the Court. I think I transferred the 1080 barrels to Mr. Stanton. They do not include the oil sued on in this cause. They were of a different brand.

EDWIN KEMP recalled. In the Fall of 1867 I sent an account to Mr. Ruston for $4,670 standing to his debit in folio 771 of Ledger, being for 1080 barrels coal oil, and $26 cash. He said he did not owe Middleton a cent. On the 5th February at a meeting of creditors of the Estate was held. Directions were given by Committee then appointed to act with the Assignee to send Ruston another statement of the account which I did. He called at the office, and asked why I should send him another statement; that he never bought any oil of Middleton & Co; that all the transactions were for obtaining money on warehouse receipts; that he handed over the money obtained less his commission, and that the entry of the 1080 barrels oil against him was as fictitious as the coal, which he had never received or purchased.

Cross-examined.—If the false charge of coal at folio 763 were struck out, Middleton's estate would appear indebted to Ruston. No consignment account appears in Middleton's ledger. From his styling himself a commission merchant, I should presume he did that business. I remember seeing some account sales in the copying book.

Re-examined.—I mean to swear that I saw account sales of oil sold on commission in Middleton's books. Judging from the books, Middleton was speculating in grain and flour.

MICHAEL GRACE, storeman with Middleton & Co., was in charge of the oil sheds at Point St. Charles when shed No. 1 was burned I occupied, as storeman, an office near No. 1. I kept a general receiving and delivery book and a Grand Trunk car book, showing the number of the cars and the date of receiving the oil. The general receipt and delivery book showed the owner of the oil, as well as the number of the car, the quantity and brand. I kept, in the office, the keys of the shed, and had the books there also. The night of the fire, the keys were in a small drawer, to which the watchman had access. I saved all the books at shed No. 1, and placed them in charge of the watchman, John Collins. I have not seen the general receipt and delivery book since. It is missing. I am certain I saved it. I have no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. I kept a memorandum book of the cars received at the siding. To the best of my knowledge Middleton had no oil of "Atlantic" brand during all May, June, July, and August, 1867. Witness read to the Jury the list of all oil received during these months. Besides what came by cars, oil was received by canal which was not entered in book. A lot of 1,000 barrels "Victoria" brand came belonging to Rimmer Gunn & Co. in that way. That was the only lot that summer. If 428 barrels "Atlantic" brand had come for Middleton I must have known it. Witness was here examined at some length on the receipts of the various brands. I was the only storeman employed The sheds were open generally all day, as we were at work. I heard Mr. Ruston say in his evidence that the oil pointed out to him was in a row of 1000 barrels. He must have misunderstood, as each car load is piled separately. There was no such thing as a pile or two piles of 1000 barrels each. We pile each car load separately with the number of the car and the initials of the owner's name cut in the front barrels. I remember seeing Thomas Ruston once early in Spring with Mr. Middleton to look at oil. Cameron, the City guager, was with them, and two others. I think it was before May, and if I remember right they came in a sleigh. We took down some oil to test the guage of it. During the summer I once saw Ruston in the shed, I think alone. It was in June or July, 1867. I saw him also in August, when we were receiving oil for Waterman for No. 4 shed. He appeared to have some interest in it. As far as I can remember these were the only occasions on which I saw Ruston that year. Each row in the shed would contain 58 or 60 barrels, according to car load. I made a daily return to the office of receipts and deliveries at the store. I expect it was from these returns that the books in the office were made up. These should have shown what each holder had in store. No oil was ever held to the credit of Thomas Ruston by me, and none ever came for him from Upper Canada. I knew Graham in Middleton's employment. Latterly he had a good deal to do with the coal oil business. He left the same time as Mr. Middleton. I have not seen Shinnick for a considerable time. There was oil held for Aikin and Kirkpatrick, part of which had been transferred to them by Middleton, they having had some in May previous to that.

Cross-examined—The warehouse receipt book was kept, and receipts filled up and issued in Mr. Middleton's office. I had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of the outside transactions. When the transfer was effected an order came to me to transfer the credit. I never saw the warehouse receipt. The average of a car load was 58 to 60 barrels, so that 180 barrels would be three car loads. There would be no difficulty in distinguishing each car load. It was by the car-number the oil was delivered. Each load was piled in three tiers, and there would be 30 of such tiers across the store, making about 1,800 barrels. Arrangement of store described. I could not say positively that Mr. Ruston was not there with Mr. Middleton in May. I did not see him, but I had to attend the other stores. The list of oil I have given was that belonging to Middleton & Co, not that received by other parties. As near as I can think, there were about 9,000 barrels in No. 1 store at the time of the fire. The store would hold 10,000 barrels.

To the Court.—There were large quantities of "Atlantic" and "Illuminator," in No. 1 store in May or June belonging to Archer, Labelle, & Co, J. L. Cassidy, and D. Morrice & Co.

To the Jury.—Some of these brands were in the store at the time of the fire. Oil was occasionally received without a brand. No brands were changed here. On the 1st May there might be 4,000 or 5,000 barrels in store. In some cases lots of oil have changed hands repeatedly in store, but I always received transfers.

JOHN E. KIRKPATRICK, of Aikin and Kirkpatrick, purchased in May 1867, 400 or 500 barrels different brands coal oil from Middleton, part of it being "Illuminator." As far as I can recollect Mr. McCarthy the public guager was sent up to guage it on our account. Part was burned and the loss paid on it. All the rest was sold both before and after the fire.

ROBERT WOOD was put into the witness box to prove that every effort had been made to bring back William Graham to be a witness in this case, but these had been unsuccessful as had been the attempt to find his residence to have him examined by a *commission rogatoire*.

Cross-examined.—Graham has not been here to my knowledge since the investigation before the Judge of Sessions. I do not know when Middleton left, it might have been in September or October. I think he was present at part of the investigation. Mr. Carter conducted the investigation. There was money expended by the Insurance Companies in carrying on the investigation, to which we contributed. I think the amount to be contributed was taken from my memorandum. I don't think any money was paid for Graham's expenses. I don't know whether he came in specially for the investigation or if any money was paid to him. I was in Court yesterday. A discrepancy was shown between the number in the warehouse receipt and the number in the book. Q. Who called your attention to the discrepancy? Very likely I saw it myself. I became aware of the error after the fire, and discovered it was a fraudulent receipt. I never saw the receipt till after the fire. I was not shown by Mr. Stanton the receipt when the insurance was effected, nor when I issued the policy sued on in the Hartford case. Mr. Stanton never pointed out to me before the fire the error in the numeration of the receipt.

Re-examined.—The reason for the investigation was that it was notorious that it was an incendiary fire, one of the greatest pieces of villainy ever committed in Montreal. The result was that indictments were laid and true bills found by the Grand Jury against Middleton, and for these professional services Mr. Carter was paid

ALFRED DE BEAUMONT, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, for the districtof Montreal, examined. Have you in your possession, any indictments for arson, or as being accessory to the commission of that crime found by the Grand Jury against William Middleton? If so produce the same.

Mr. ABBOTT objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. CARTER argued for its relevancy as tending to show that a fraud had been committed, and that there was no oil to represent that insured.

Objection sustained.

Middleton's examination was commenced but not concluded as he had left the City and could not be found.

Cross examined—William Graham's deposition was begun on the 23d and finished on the 24th October, 1867. Middleton's was commenced on 23d August but not finished.

Application was made by Mr. Carter to have Graham's deposition placed on record. Application refused.

Mr. CARTER stated that he had other witnesses to examine if it was thought necessary. He himself did not think so and proposed to close the case as soon as the Prothonotary had produced some records considered necessary in the case.

Court took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

GEORGE PYKE, Deputy Prothonotary, produced three records in each of which the plaintiff sued other Insurance Companies for the value of various lots of oil alleged to have been burned in No. 1 shed at the same time as that now claimed on.

ROBERT WOOD recalled by request of one of the jurors, who put the following question.

In case of a public warehouse being burned, and that it is proved to have been so by incendiarism, would the insurance on goods held by warehouse receipt in the hands of an innocent party be rendered null and void?

HIS HONOUR said it had no bearing on the question at issue; but Mr. Wood could answer it if he choose.

Mr. WOOD did not answer.

Mr. CARTER addressed the jury for the defence, commenting on the facts which had been presented by the evidence, which he contended involved a charge of conspiracy under the statute against Middleton and Ruston to raise money on fraudulent warehouse receipts for goods which had no existence, or for goods for which Ruston himself said other receipts might have been issued before as far as he knew. He admitted the good faith of the plaintiff, but claimed the right of the company to resist an unjust claim, however great the hardship might be to the innocent holder of a bogus warehouse receipt. The following are the points brought out:—

That the evidence established that there was no oil of the description mentioned in the warehouse receipts at the time they were given. That the warehouse receipts were fictitious. That by sec. 68 of chap. 92 Con. Sta. of Canada, the issuing of a warehouse receipt without having received the oil, with intent to mislead or defraud, is made a misdemeanour. That the same provision is to be found in chap. 23 of the Acts of 1861; and although by that Act the warehouseman may issue a warehouse receipt on his own property, still he could only validly do so by making out the receipt in his name and endorsing it; and these warehouse receipts are therefore void. That there was no evidence to show that Middleton had any oil of the brands mentioned in the receipt on consignment, and that as a mere storeman he could not pledge or alienate the property of another. That there was no evidence of identity of oil—or its separation from the large quantity of 1000 barrels said by Ruston to have been piled together; no marking and no means, as Ruston admits, of recognizing it from other barrels of the same oil. That there was evidence of other insurances on the same oil, not disclosed according to the terms of the policy.

Mr. ABBOTT, for the prosecution, also addressed the Jury, contending that the objection of the Company to the validity of the policy, because of want of specific description, should have been thought of when they issued the policy, and asked if it was a trap by which to snare the insured?

Mr. CARTER denied that he had made use of that argument. He had stated that the policy being general, the insurer should have declared what other amounts he had insured when the present policy was taken out.

Mr. ABBOTT referring to the books of Middleton said that he did not rely on the books, and they were brought up to prove the defendant's case; yet the whole effort of the defence had been to prove them worthless. If the defence had been that Middleton had incorrect books, he could understand such an extraordinary proceeding. But as the plaintiff had nothing to do with Middleton's books, the fact could not affect him. And if they were brought up to prove anything else, it was a strange proceeding to show that they were capable of proving nothing. One thing was certain—that since defendants had brought them there, he could take from them what he found there, and he should do so

As to the assertion that plaintiff's case was not proved, he contended that he had alleged that the transaction was with Ruston, either on his own behalf or as broker for some person unknown. This was proved by both Ruston and Middleton. There was no contradiction between them on that point: and if they differed as to which of the two capacities Ruston was acting in, that was a matter of no consequence to plaintiff. They agreed that the oil was there, that Ruston held it, and that he had transferred it to Stanton. And it was nothing to him, or to the defendants either, whether the oil belonged to Middleton or Ruston, or whether or no Ruston paid the proceeds of it to Middleton. He insisted that the evidence of the two was consistent and decisive as to the existence of the oil when the warehouse receipts were given, and as to its identity, and as to its being in the store at the time of the fire.

With regard to the identity of the oil, he referred to the evidence of Grace describing how each car-load was piled separately, and marked—remarked that the tiers each contained one car-load distinct, and that the "Atlantic" lot was exactly three car-loads, and the "Illuminator" exactly two. That though Ruston himself did not count the piles, he was shewn them, saw the brand and sampled the oil in them, and that they were perfectly separate and susceptible of identification. And this was made plain by the numbers in the storage book set opposite the entries of these lots, which numbers both Grace and McIntyre swore afforded perfect means of identifying them. Moreover, that Middleton swore distinctly to these particular lots being in the premises, which implied the separate identity.

That the falsification sworn to by McIntyre was improbable as being puerile and useless. Adding in September to the apparent number of barrels held on the 1st May, could produce no effect to benefit Middleton, in fact could only injure him by compelling him to show what he had done with them. It did not increase the apparent number held in August, that would have been of some use if Middleton had issued too many warehouse receipts; but added to 1st May balance produced no such effect. This balance was not carried forward, or used in any way, which was another argument against it. As to the swearing it was between Mr. McIntyre and Middleton. The former had been proved to be a habitual drunkard, he stood convicted before them by his own admission of deliberate falsification of the amounts in Ruston's case; no two books of the series he kept corresponded; and he made the admissions of his dishonest conduct with disgusting callousness. And the counsel contended that it was he and not Middleton who was swearing falsely.

However, there was no need of any such entry. All the oil called for by Warehouse receipts was proved to have been on hand. The Jury would remember that the Warehouse receipts amounted to about 14,000 barrels, of which from 4,000 to 5,000 were in Stores 2, 3 and 4, which were not burnt. This would leave from 9,000 to 10,000 in Store No. 1, and Grace swears to this quantity as having been actually there at the time of the fire. If these were not genuine receipts, where then were the genuine ones? If the holders of these receipts were not owners of the oil, where were the owners? No claimants had appeared except Wilson for 176 barrels which had gone to No. 1 store by mistake. Then how could it be said that these receipts were fictitious? Oil enough was there to meet them, according to defendants own witnesses. This point was conclusive. Thousands of barrels of oil must have had owners; the only claimants are the holders of these Warehouse receipts, which correspond in gross amount with the oil. If these are not the genuine holders, how is it that no others have appeared?

The counsel then commented at length on various of the minor points raised for the defence, and finally asked the jury to look at the transaction as it was, apart from all quibbles, in its plain business aspect. The plaintiff had advanced his money upon the security of the policy, as well as of the oil. He had paid his premium to have his risk covered, and the defendants had agreed to cover it. And he called on the jury, as honest business men, to give their aid to enforce a plain business transaction.

The Court then adjourned at a few minutes to seven o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sanitary.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I was much pleased to notice your remarks in regard to the "mortality of Montreal." In a conversation had with the late Dr. Nelson, he stated that much of the mortality amongst children, during the summer months, was caused by the effluvia emanating from the soil pits.

I have resided in, and near Beaver Hall for about nine years now, and have noticed the annual prevalence of scarlet fever, in several of the streets adjoining the English Cathedral, caused I presume by the neglect of the proprietors who are bound by the "law concerning "nuisances chap., 2, sec., 14, whenever any "privy in the said city shall become offensive, "or the contents thereof shall reach within "twelve inches of the surface of the earth, "the proprietor or the occupant of the "premises on which the said privy shall be situated, or to which it may be attached or "belong, shall cause the same to be cleaned or "emptied within six months after notice shall "have been given to the said proprietor or occupant of the offensive state of such privy or "the necessity for the same being cleaned or "emptied, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal so to do."

I should like to know what action the Health Committee have taken in regard to having the soil-pits in and around Beaver Hall cleaned out according to law. Have any fines been imposed on landlord or tenant where the soil-pits have been poisoning the atmosphere for, in some localities in these parts, 15 years, others 10, others 7? Why does the Chief of Police overlook these nuisances?

The cholera is now raging at Havana; the putrid atmosphere of Montreal invites the pestilence hither.

I shall be glad to notice that the Mayor, in the exercise of his office of Chief Magistrate, takes the steps necessary to bring this very important matter before the Health and Police Committees; and if they do their duty there will not be a soil-pit in the St. Antoine Ward unpurified, or left without a bushel of quick-lime in it.

There are plenty of labourers to be had now, horses, trains, &c. So long as there is frost in the atmosphere, and ice on the river, let operations be carried on. Let us not be left to lament, when "the pestilence that destroyeth at noon-day" is destroying the citizens, that it is too late, too late!

I am, Sir, your obedient serv't,

SENEX.

Montreal, 10th March, 1869.

Street Cleaning.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Dear Sir,—Now that the Contractor is cleaning the roads of snow, I should wish to call the attention of the Municipal Authorities, through the medium of your Columns, to an obvious necessity when the snow is being cleared in large thoroughfares, more especially where the sleighs of the City Passenger Railway run, viz., the necessity of obliging the Contractor to place a man at each end of the single track he leaves, while clearing half the width of the road, to regulate the passage of vehicles, as any meeting of sleighs on so narrow and high a track is attended with considerable danger to man and beast, and frequently seriously obstructs the Public traffic. I refer more especially to streets like St. Lawrence Main, now being cleared.

The above duty properly comes within the province of the Police, but the force is too small to admit of policemen being specially detailed for such a duty. I see, by the Report of a City Council meeting, that there is a surplus from last year's Police appropriation, and that it is recommended that that sum should be expended on an increase of pay to the Force. Why not appropriate this money to an increase of the Force itself, which is manifestly inadequate to perform the duties required of it, more especially when occasions arise to employ the men on special duty, at Theatres or other entertainments. Hoping you will endorse these remarks.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
F.

Montreal, 11th March 1869.

Insolvent Act.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th there is a letter signed "Another Merchant," who says he has not suffered from the Insolvent law, as he has no need to sell to the class of traders who become insolvent, for he has customers of the first class. It is not to be supposed that the writer is conversant with the provisions of the Insolvent Act, or has experience in its operation, if he has not had any occasion among his first-class customers to appear as a creditor in any insolvent estate. It must be admitted that the letter is written in a reckless manner, and without due consideration, for he says that "more than *half* the retail merchants in Montreal have failed during the past year." I have the means of showing that such a statement is incorrect and highly improper. He also states:—"It is his opinion that the persons who defend the Insolvent Act know nothing of trade; that they know nothing of "the sufferings of those who suffer from the "Insolvent Act, or if they know of their sufferings, it is as persons interested in the commissions earned under it; and for those who "employ the law for their own profit, and for "the profit of dishonest traders, that the rogue "acts as he pleases, and laughs in the face of "his creditor; and that the law seems to be "made expressly for the profit and advantage "of lawyers and official assignees."

I do not appear Mr. Editor, as the defender of the Insolvent Act for profit; if any official assignee has made more than a moderate subsistence, then, he has done better than I have on the business, and it cannot be charged against me that I wish matters to continue as they are; for you are aware, in my letters on Insolvency, I have always urged that the creditors of an Estate should in every case have the election of any person they wish as assignee; and this has been urged to such an extent by Boards of Trade in the Province, that the present business of official assignees will, I understand, come to an end at the next meeting of Parliament. The hope, therefore, of any secured gains to me by virtue of my office is drawing near to a close. I do not regret this, or I would not so often have urged the propriety of creditors in all cases having the selection of the assignee they prefer; the dissatisfaction that must follow the appointment of an official assignee selected by the Insolvent, but during the time I have acted as an official assignee, I have had experience in the working of the Insolvent Act, superior to that which can have been acquired by 'another merchant.' And I can state that there are no persons so seriously affected by the Insolvent Act as lawyers, and in Ontario and Quebec, the lawyers would be much benefited by its repeal. I know of no creditor who has suffered from the Insolvent Act to a greater degree than he would have suffered had there been no Insolvent Act. In the hope of making gains the creditor gives credit, and errs in the choice of his customer, and loss follows. This is the state of matters in every country, whether it has or has not an Insolvent Act. I know of no dishonest trader, who has or is able to employ the Insolvent Act for his own profit, or who can laugh in the face of his creditors, and cheat them at the same time—and it would be of value to the public if "Another Merchant" will give a few instances in which insolvents have been able to act in this manner; or if he will point out any defect in the law that enables the dishonest trader to do this. I maintain that the Insolvent Act enables creditors for less than ten dollars to get entire possession of the estate of an insolvent, and that powers are granted to the assignee to take possession of property of the insolvent, wherever it is to be found, and if any insolvent is benefited by insolvency, it is with the consent and co-operation of the creditors of the insolvent. The questions for merchants to decide are: Shall we, for Ontario, have the system of judgments by default in favour of preferred creditors or assignments to friends of an insolvent, who can only be reached by Chancery proceedings, which no single creditor will undertake; or shall we have an Insolvent Act; and for Quebec, shall we have the partial distribution of the estate of an insolvent realised by a sale of his effects, by the Sheriff, and distributed by him after oppositions are filed; or shall we have an Insolvent Act that gives us the control of the whole estate at once, with power to distribute through an assignee of our own appointment?

It is the already insolvent trader, who fears the Insolvent Act, for he feels that his trading days are numbered; there is no more time to be got by the contesting of just claims, he must pay or deliver up his estate and effects forthwith. The merchant who kept supply accounts dislikes the insolvent act, for if he supplied dealers in Ontario, he could get possession not only of the goods he supplied, but also of the goods supplied by smaller traders, by a judgment by default permitted by the debtor. The money lender dislikes it, for he cannot get securities out of the estate of an insolvent for an over due debt, but must take share and share alike with other creditors—and when he lends in warehouse receipts he cannot sell the property to any person, or at any price he likes; by which in some cases he is likely to get a splendid return for his loan; for the assignee claims the right to sell and repay the loan. The merchant who made it a rule never to take a composition from a debtor dislikes the insolvent act for the hope of making his brother "merchant" pay him in full, in order to get a composition carried through, is at an end; and the merchant who get securities from an insolvent, and concealed the fact from other creditors while he ranked for his claim in full, and professed to take the same composition as other creditors, and appeared liberal when he discharged the insolvent; or ranked for double the amount of his claim, with the consent of the insolvent, with the understanding and promise that he would use his influence to get the composition accepted. All this sort of scheming is not now to be accomplished, and it is needless to expect anything but opposition to the insolvent act from such persons, but these are not the majority in any country. There are those who, when they take a risk, are willing to take it with others, who are interested in the same risk, and who are prepared to take an equal share of loss when it occurs.

There are, Mr. Editor, heavy losses suffered at present by merchants in all branches of business, the result of over trading, and the necessary result of small profits; and it is not so extraordinary that so many fail as it is that so few fail under the reckless trading of the past few years. I have no doubt but many good and respectable merchants, willing to take share and share alike with every creditor, should wince at the publicity of their losses, and may feel sore at the Insolvent Act for this cause; but the advantage of this publicity to the banks should not be overlooked for they are not now in ignorance of who have failed, and have the opportunity of refusing the notes of insolvents, which, when private settlements were the rule, were taken as good paper, from the fact that the insolvency of the drawer of the notes was concealed.

I will be glad to discuss this matter further with "another merchant," but hope he will give his name in his next letter.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. WHYTE,
Official Assignee.

The Insolvent Act.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In your paper of this date I find "another merchant" favouring us with his views as to the working of the Insolvent Act.

The Insolvent Act as it at present stands is no doubt far from being perfect, and requires very considerable amendment. I have been informed that the Council of the Board of Trade have the matter in hand, and that their energies are being devoted to its improvement, and no doubt their suggestions when fully matured will prove of considerable value when the bill next comes before Parliament for discussion.

The question is whether the laws for the recovery of debts in Ontario and Quebec were better before the passing of the present Act, or if it is not the fact that the present law, bad as some of its provisions may appear, is not greatly superior to the former.

If the latter is conceded, agitation for amendment, not repeal, seems to me the proper course, and from the concluding paragraph of "Another Merchant," I infer that this is what he wishes when he refers to the French law, with the nature and provisions of which, unfortunately, I am not conversant.

It is, however, gratifying to find that there is at least a notable exception of a merchant in Montreal who does not suffer by the Insolvent Act, and who, not having had to invoke its aid in any case, must therefore be good authority for understanding its provisions and workings! Unfortunately, such has not been my happy experience, nor am I of those blessed individuals, "who sell only for ready money the money under their thumb," &c., &c. Nor can I admit the conclusions which he draws; as having had an experience of nearly twenty years in business, and having suffered by bad debts before and since the passing of the Insolvent Act, and so far not having had to take advantage of what he calls the "patented commission" which employs this law for its profit, by which I infer he means insolvency, I may safely be allowed to be supposed to have just means of judging of the working of the Act.

If "Another Merchant" will give the case he refers to when, in consequence of this "unlucky law" the same persons have within twelve months failed "three times," it will be easy to convince him that it must have been the creditors, not the law, who were in fault.

If the French law he refers to is an improvement on our present Act, by all means let us have it; but believing as I do that the present Act is better than none, I again request my brother merchants to pause before consenting to its abrogation, and to prepare first the Bill they want.

Yours truly,
MERCHANT.

Montreal, 10th March, 1869.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Sir,—Having been present at the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday night, I witnessed with extreme regret the action of the greater part of the members on the question of the appointment of the Water Committee, and of which I am surprised to find that your report, in this morning's issue, contains no mention. I consider that at the present time, when the failure of the water supply has caused much universal and just indignation, it is only right that the public should be in possession of the name of these gentlemen who, regardless of the disagreeable nature of the task, nobly did their duty to their suffering fellow-citizens. The following is the resolution moved by Mr. G. W. Stephens, seconded by Mr Kay:—That Alderman McGauvran be appointed Chairman of the Fire Committee, and Councillor Lyman be placed as Chairman of the Water Committee, instead of Alderman McGauvran.

YEAS.—Bernard, Doutre, G. W. Stephens, and W. F. Kay.

NAYS.—Rodden, David, Valois, Alexander, Munro, Leduc, St. Charles, Masterman, Nelson, McShane, Wilson, Thomson, Henderson, Jordan, Devlin, and Plinguet.

The motion was ably supported by each of the four gentlemen who voted in its favour, and although they were in a miserable minority in the Council, I think they will have the satisfaction of receiving the general approbation of the many unfortunate victims to the incompetency at the head of the Water Department.

CIVIS.

8th March, 1869.

CITY ITEMS.

MCGILL COLLEGE.—The *Witness* says that the difficulty between the medical students and one of their professors has been amicably arranged.

CENTRE WARD.—The writ for the election of a Councillor in this Ward, in the place of Mr. Holland resigned, will not be issued until the return of the deputation from Quebec.

VELOCIPEDING.—A velocipede race is to come off early next week at the Crystal Palace for the prize of a velocipede, value, $150. The race is open to members of Mr. Millett's classes only.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Copies of the petition to the Legislature for the establishment of an institution, as above upon the English plan, now lie for signature at the Merchant's Exchange, and at Dawson Brothers.

FIRE.—Constable Armour reports that the chimney of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum took fire on Wednesday night, and was not extinguished for some hours. The fire brigade were in attendance.

—The Treasurer of the Soup Kitchen begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of $5 from Mr. Henry Prince, and $10 from the Hon. Thomas Ryan.

THE STORM.—The late storm, which has not altogether abated must have been the heaviest of the season, the wind being so very rough as to blow the snow in all directions, and the frost succeeding it has packed it, making it most difficult of removal. It will take a good deal of hard work and any amount of perseverance to open the Railway tracks in some districts. The snow plough is of very little use, a brawny arm, a pick and a spade being the only implements of any real good. No mail trains for East, West or South, have at present been despatched; mails from these directions are expected to be received by sleigh. The mails for St. Johns, Boston, New York, the County of Huntingdon, and places on the Ottawa River have been sent by special sleigh. A number of the County stages which started as usual yesterday, returned saying that the roads were impassable. All the mails will be delayed considerably. The Quebec and Eastern mails of yesterday are still snowed up at St. Hiliare. No reports have been received from any of the mails due to-day.

People in the city have no idea of the violence of the storm in the country, but let them read the following:—Mr. McKay, of Cote des Neiges, in going round the Mountain, found his horse so exhausted that he could proceed no farther. As Mr. McKay was accompanied by his family, he found it necessary to place them in safety, which he succeeded in doing, in a house on the road side, though with almost infinite trouble, owing to the depth of snow which had fallen. Having thus provided for his companions, he returned to his horse and sleigh, and then found that the animal had died of cold and exhaustion. We learn that many persons coming and going had to put up all night at St. Laurent and other villages, being afraid to venture farther in the deep drifts which encumbered all the roads. The Turnpike Trustees had a very large staff of men employed, from a very early hour yesterday morning, shovelling the snow out of the roads, in order that they might be able to pass the ploughs; and there were places, as on the Mount Royal Avenue and elsewhere where it was found impossible to make a good thoroughfare till towards noon, when the wind somewhat abated, and the extreme drifting of the night ceased.

WORKING GIRLS BENEFIT SOCIETY.—We learn that a Girl's Benefit Society has been started in the city, having for its object the rendering of assistance to its sick members by way of a weekly allowance, medical attendance, and in the event of death towards burying the deceased. Besides this it has been organized for the purpose of assisting the unemployed to obtain respectable situations. A meeting of the Society is to be held on Monday in the rooms of Mercantile Library. It is to be hoped that a Society like this may be well supported not only by the girls themselves, but by ladies and gentlemen, in the way of donations to its fund.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.—Last night was held the annual meeting of the Literary Association in connection with the Normal School, in the hall, Belmont street. The room was crowded with visitors, and a very pleasant time was spent. The proceedings consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings and recitations, some of which were original, and were given in excellent style. The room in which the entertainment was given was very tastefully decorated. Amongst the visitors were a number of the professors of the College, etc., etc.

ST. GEORGE'S BAZAAR.—The Bazaar was continued yesterday, and was thronged with visitors up to a late hour, many of whom were extensive purchasers After all, though a large sum has been realized, the tables present, for quantity and variety of articles, the same appearance as they did on the first day, and this has determined the fair merchants to exhibit their wares for sale still another day. To-day, however, is likely to be the last occasion on which visitors to the bazaar may expect to be served with articles at the hands of such distinguished storekeepers, and especially for so good an object as the St. George's Home. A description of the articles for sale has already been given, and we now give an invitation to the public to go and see for themselves; and this much being accomplished, we are sure that, with the display and low prices, together with the winning manner in which the ladies try to "make a trade" many sales will be effected, and this to the benefit of the sons and daughters of Albion who may find their way to this country in needy circumstances. The lunch to-day consists of real old English fare, to be served up after one o'clock. A good military band will be in attendance.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Easton of the Scottish Temperance League, delivers another lecture on Temperance in the Mechanics' Hall, this evening. The Chair will be taken by Mr. H. Brown, at 8 o'clock. Besides the lecture a selection of vocal and Instrumental Music will be performed. The Choral Class of the Young Earnest Teetotallers, and Messrs. Hurst, and Kellord, have kindly offered their services. Mrs. Godwin will preside at the piano-forte. A collection will be taken up at the close of the lecture. The public are cordially invited to attend the lecture, which is sure to be one of Mr Easton's interesting productions.

POLICE COURT.—John O'Brien, for stealing a coat from Peter Curran, was sent to gaol for 1 month. Octave Vaillancourt, for larceny, was sent to prison for 1 month with hard labour. Elizabeth Norman, for stealing wearing apparel from Mrs. Thompson, was remanded. Patrick Brennan, on a charge of stealing 2,500 lbs. tea, was remanded. Joseph Courville, for assaulting Joseph Labelle, was fined $2 or 15 days.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Arthur Footner for vagrancy was committed for two months. Thomas McGinn, David Ray and Joseph Lajeunesse were fined $1 each for drunkness. Michael Quinn and James Hughes were also fined for the same offence.

Breach of Promise—African Descent the Ground of Defence—Verdict for $10,000 Damages.

There was yesterday brought to a close, at the County Court of Warren, one of the most remarkable suits for breach of promise ever tried in this State. The peculiar points are the respective ages of the parties, the peculiarly gushing style of the gay old boy's amatory effusions, the strange character of the defence and the large amount of damages. The plaintiff is Miss Furgeson, a milliner of twenty-six summers, doing business in Springboro, in the northern part of the county. Mary, was boarding in the village, to which came the defendant, Dr. Bradshaw, when the two were thrown together. This was rather too much for the old chap, who straightway became ridiculously spooney, permitted his young affections to be gobbled, (he is only forty-seven), under the influence of the dreamy eyes and voluptuous form of the captivating brunette, investing (as the result has proved) to the extent of $10,000 in matrimonial promises.

The next peculiar feature is, that the Doctor is charged with making the same promise of marriage not less than three times, and in each instance by "going back on it," lacerating the fair milliner's heart to the extent of $10,000. The several promises were made in the years, 1865, 1866, and 1867, at the rate (according to Mary's estimate), of $10,000 a year, and according to that of the jury at $3,333 33.

The defendant is an Irishman 47 years of age—thirty-three of which have been spent in this country.

After graduating at one of the best medical colleges in New York, he went to Columbia, in British America, where he accumulated considerable property, he being worth at present about $34,000. He claims to be a descendant of Bradshaw, the English regicide.

In personal appearance he is not very prepossessing. During the trial a great many letters were read to prove the existence of an engagement. These exhibited devotion and extravagance of passion decidedly refreshing, and also proved beyond doubt the existence of an engagement; and by certain expressions contained a desire to postpone its fulfillment against the wish of his loving milliner, who evidently desired an early consummation. Mary, from the first rather suspected her aged and enthusiastic lover of an attempt to seduce her, under promise of marriage, and, with a view to circumventing the old chap, steadily refused his advances, and carefully preserved all documents.

From the following extracts, a correct judgment of how far the old fellow has gone may be formed.

Under date of April 8, 1866, he writes:

My Dear Mary: If it would meet with your approbation and not injure future prospects for advancing your station or deprive you of a season's business, I would solicit you to return some when this letter reaches the much beloved girl I now address. I did not think it possible, my love for you was so sincere, or believed your dear, charming person in the house added so much to the comfort and happiness I enjoyed while living under the same roof,

Do not let kindness toward your lover influence you but, my dear Mary, first strictly question your most sacred thoughts and living heart whether you can give me the entire possession of that adored emasure.

And so on for quantity.

It will be seen by the following that he was rather down on hugging and "sich," unless he was the party hugged, also that he had an eye to her spiritual welfare.

Dearest Mary, you must have misunderstood my injunction. My language was to this effect, that you would not give your affections to another, or allow any man the privilege of embracing you or kissing your lovely lips, while I had a prior claim, and so long as I appeared to your mind worthy of your confidence and love; but it never entered into my mind or thoughts to attempt to entirely exclude you from respectable companions or in any way check the free exercise of your judgment and discretion.

Again, dearest, I hasten to sincerely thank you for those loving kisses you enclosed to me but oh! my charming and loving Mary, it is useless to think that it could be possible to convey the delightful fragrance from your lovely lips in any letter; so I humbly request that you will not neglect in your next to send me a few fresh ones from the lovely mouth I took love's choicest tribute on our last morning's delightful meeting.

I take much pleasure in your noting that you attend the Sunday church services. I have always thought that a young woman who neglected religious duties or showed an irreligious turn of mind, was a fit person for the utmost contempt that man can feel for women.

From the following it will be seen that Mary has been trying to bring him down from his high flights to matters of business, and that she has got nothing very satisfactory.

You ask me, dearest, when our love shall be consummated. I have the event for the future to determine. We will have much to say on that subject when we meet, and I hope our views will be mutual; but I sincerely trust the day is not far distant when my dearest Mary will be all I can ever possibly desire in a lovely companion, a true and sincere friend, and the delightful mistress of my heart.

When you write again advise me about what time your interest will permit you to return home, for I long to embrace my dearest Mary to my lonely heart, trusting to enjoy many a delightful summer evening in the company of my lovely friend, and I hope to be permitted to recline my weary and feverish head on your delightful breast, drinking love's choicest essence from beautiful lips, and a renewed life and a hope of future happiness from the l vel light issuing from those dear and affectionate eyes of my charming and beloved Mary.

His passion for kissing seems to have been developed to a high degree, and his hunger truly unappeasable.

I request you will not neglect in your next favour, to send me a few loving kisses from those dear, lovely lips my senses so often truly enjoyed

With sincere affection, loveling, kissing the name of my dear, charming and adored Mary, I close this letter.

Dearest, do not neglect to inclose a few loving kisses from those dear lips as you close your next letter; they add much to my pleasure and happiness during your absence. &c.

The Doctor having on several occasions refused to fulfill his promise, Mary secured the services of attorneys, and instituted suit for damages, when her devoted lover set up in defence that she was of African descent, and for that reason could not, under the laws of Ohio, legally wed her. This was met by demurrer on the ground that the law of 1861, forbidding the union of a white person with one having a distinct admixture of African blood, was superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or, if not by that, by the Civil Rights act.

The demurrer was not sustained by the Court, however, and the case was sent to the jury on its merits.

The question of the purity of Mary's blooy was the most interesting that came up on the trial.

Shadrick Fergeson and Pete Fergeson, two mulattoes, testified that Mary was the daughter of their sister Betsy, and that a white man named Harvey was said to be her father.

Three physicians are called, who say that they have attended Mary, medically, and that as they saw her sick in bed, she exhibited undoubted marks of African admixture.

Other parties, supposed to be judges, were called upon and testified that they could observe indications of African blood in Mary's appearance.

On the other side, more than twice as many persons say that they see in her no indications of negro blood. Many of these have known her intimately for many years. She associates with white persons, and moves in good society.

Among the witnesses on this side is Rev. Mr. Richards, of the Methodist Epscolpal Church, who says that Mary is a member of his church, and that he had heard, on taking charge of the church, last September, that such a person belonged to his congregation; that he endeavoured to see if he could discover her, and made many mistakes in selecting the true one, and was surprised when told that Mary Ferguson was she.

Rev. Mr. Young, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, testifies that he is familiar with persons of mixed blood, and would take Mary to be pure white.

Five or six physicians say they are unable to discover any evidence of admixture in her appearance; one or two say that they believe she belongs to the Caucasian race, and one made an examination of her person, and says that the skin covered by the clothing is lighter than her face, and that he could find no evidence of mixed blood

Mary herself when called, says that she never had the feeling for her reputed mother that she supposed other children had for their mothers; and, on cross examination, says that she heard in the last illness of her reputed mother that she wanted to see her, but she did not go, and did not go to the funeral.

Another very peculiar defence set up was that the defendant was subject to a peculiar nervous disease—that he was in short a lunatic on love matters. Dr. Wright, of Springboro, testified to this peculiarity on the part of Dr. Bradshaw, who was an intimate friend of his. The Doctor thought the letters read in evidence were written with honest intentions, but in a deranged state of mind, when he was mad with love: that he is a man easily influenced, and in the matter of love the most perfect child he ever saw. A well-proven attempt on the part of the defendant to seduce Mary was a strong point in her favour, and one that elicited the sympathy of the hearers for her and excited indignation against the doctor.

The trial lasted a whole week, the Court room being crowded.

STEALING TEA.—Detectives Cullen and Murphy yesterday arrested a boy named Patrick Brennan on a charge of stealing tea from the Indian and China Tea Co, Hospital street. The lad was formerly in the employ of this company and was discharged about three months ago. Since that time they have frequently missed small quantities of tea, ten or fifteen pounds at a time, and they were led to suspect Brennan of taking it. The detectives were notified, but Brennan shortly after went to Toronto. On his return yesterday he was immediately arrested and the evidence which the detectives produced against him was so strong that he voluntarily confessed the crime of which he was charged.

ACCIDENT.—As a carter was driving along Notre Dame street with a large stone on his sleigh, some snow feel and started his horse which immediately bolted off, throwing the man out and the stone on top of him. He was very much hurt. He was sent to the General Hospital and is said to be progressing favourably.

WATER WORKS.—The inlet pipe at the water works was repaired last night, and the engine, it is said, can be started at any time, if permitted to pump into the rising main now used by the turbine.

MOLASSES FOR THE MILLION.—On Wednesday morning a hogshead of molasses fell off the sleigh of one of the G. T. R. carters in St. Joseph St., when the head bulging in a considerable quantity of the saccharine element was spilled. By dint of shovels much of the molasses was recovered, but a sufficient quantity was left to satisfy all the boys in the vicinity both as regards tasting it and plastering their faces, hands and clothes with the sticky stuff.

BILLIARDS.—Last night Derome and Hickey played the return game, 500 points, at Mr. McVittie's, Notre Dame street, which resulted in favour of Hickey, by 125 points. The game was very interesting.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at Leggatt and Reay's store, Notre Dame street, at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, but it was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Attention is directed to the sale of Garden and Flower Seeds, Drugs, Glassware, &c., at the store No. 44 St. John street, this morning at ten o'clock.

Attention is directed to the sale of neat furniture, fine piano, Brussels carpets, &c., at the residence of J. Lugsdin, Esq., 20 St. Famille street, this Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, John J. Arnton Auctioneer.

TO THE CITIZENS of MONTREAL

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

The above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, endorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac-simile* of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Country Merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver St., New York
SOLE MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,
ESTABLISHED IN 1828
ALEX. McGIBBON, SOLE AGENT,
69 Great St. James Street,
Montreal.
January 13. 3m mwf 10

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for the children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle.
Offices, 215 Fulton Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. [r DSW 56]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines. r DSW 56

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—The following will show the estimation in which this article is held in the South:
CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S.C., March 7, 1851.
MR. WM. BOGLE, Boston—Dear Sir: Some time ago my hair commenced falling off to such an extent I began to fear I should become prematurely bald. After using many of the popular restoratives of the day, a friend suggested your Hyperion Fluid, which I was induced to try, with, I confess, but little hopes of success. I was surprised and gratified, however, after a short trial, to find a decided improvement, and I now possess a fine crop of healthy hair, which I can only attribute to the extraordinary qualities of your justly celebrated Hyperion Fluid. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted, and I hope success may crown your deserving efforts, and that the sales of the Hyperion Fluid may be commensurate with its superior merits
Yours very truly, THOMAS S. NICKERSON.
To preserve the complexion use BOGLE'S ENAMEL POWDER, which is also elegant for the Nursery. r DSW 56

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP.
A peculiar characteristic of Fellows' Compound Syrup is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimulation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients take on flesh while using the article.
Diseases such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Debility from Typhoid and other low Fevers, from excessive grief, study, or close confinement, and prostration of the vital powers, yield to Fellows' Compound Syrup sooner than any remedy ever before discovered.
The muscles of the stomach are strengthened, digestion becomes complete, the absorbant vessels take up nutrition, the blood becomes vitalized and pure—the nervous system vigorous, and the thin, pale or sallow complexioned become plump and hearty, and regain the ruddy tint of health.
Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or 6 for $7.50.
JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
St. John, N.B.
FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
du-DSW 56 Montreal

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which, if not checked immediately, lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cts per box.
DSfr W 561

TRADE & COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE,
THURSDAY, 11th March, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Assignees Appointed.

Name of Insolvent.	Residence.	Name of Assignee.
Ferrier & Wilson.	Harriston....	T Saunders

Meetings of Creditors.

Name.	Place.	Meeting at office o
W Armson........	Thornton....	J Rogers, March 12
J B Johnson......	Barrie......	Do, do 12
W Root........	Barrie......	Do, do 12
J T Beech........	Washago....	Do, do 12
E Bandly.........	Montreal....	T S Brown, do 15
J G Tait.........	Orillia......	J Rogers, do 12
A Bissonette......	St Johns....	Williams & M, 13

Dividend Sheets.

Name of Insolvents	Residence.	Sheets open at Office of
J Hans............	Gue'ph......	T Saunders
T Goffatt..........	Orillia......	J Rogers
J D McEachran....	Guelph......	T Saunders
R Jarvis...........	Hamilton....	Wilson & McKeand
J Parizeau & frere.	Montreal....	L J Beliveau

Applications for Discharge.

Name of Insolvent.	Residence.	Date.
W S Goodhugh....	Montreal....	March 17
Desmarteau & Jodoin	Montreal..	March 17
Freeman & Mahony	Hamilton....	" 22
Humphrey & Stewart	St Thomas..	March 16
P D Dunn........	Montreal.....	" 17
A & R Macfarlane..	Do	" 17
D Williams.......	Cobourg.....	" 16
J Graham........	Ottawa......	" 16
H Jordan........	Sherbrooke..	May 20
J O Mercier......	Montreal.....	March 20
R Abbott........	London......	" 15
T H McKenzie.....	Dundas......	" 20
Jas Kelly........	Orangeville..	" 22
D McDonald......	Kingston....	" 18
D Watson........	Woodstock...	" 27
Chas Robertson...	Toronto......	" 26
Hurd & Leigh.....	Do	" 26
W Christie.......	Do	" 26
T Burgess........	Do	" 25
W H Barber.......	London......	" 15
R P Strickland....	Montreal....	" 27
F A Lermitte.....	Dundas......	" 18
Jas Muir.........	Montreal.....	" 24
J Ferguson.......	Prescott.....	" 25
R W Erritt.......	Peterborough	" 18
W Earl..........	Co York.....	" 26
G McMicken......	Windsor.....	" 25
M & J Pepin......	Montreal.....	April 17
R Dodds.........	Bowmanville	March 22
J T Prudhomme..	Ottawa......	" 30
J Bond..........	Berlin.......	" 31
W Reford........	Toronto......	April 1
W Peters........	Hamilton....	" 1
H Sauve.........	Montreal....	" 17
J A McNaughton..	Do	March 24
J Dale..........	Bradford.....	" 30
J & W Hogg......	Toronto......	April 2
G Earle.........	Sarnia......	" 5
J Lindsay........	Dunnville....	" 1
R Purdy.........	Colborne.....	March 31
H Roots.........	London......	April 7
T Atkins........	Owen Sound.	" 9
G R Barron......	Do	" 9
S Reed..........	Belleville....	" 7
J A Smith........	Tuscarora....	March 31
W Hans.........	Guelph......	April 3
Jane Martin......	Quebec......	" 8
Hartill & Lockington	Toronto......	April 15
W White........	Belleville....	" 14
R Reid..........	Do	" 14
R A Doolittle.....	Haldimand...	" 15
Duncan & Clark...	Toronto......	" 7
G W Morgan......	St. Thomas..	" 15
J Dunn..........	Toronto......	" 15
T McKeevor......	Kingston.....	" 12
D Brown.........	Montreal.....	" 17
J Hatch.........	Woodstock...	" 30
G McKay........	London......	" 14
T O Mewburn.....	Hamilton....	" 15
J J Vance........	Toronto......	" 15
J Smith.........	do	" 15
A Telfer.........	Montreal....	" 17
Bowman & Heins..	Berlin.......	" 14
J Ormsby........	Orillia......	" 20
S J Haight.......	Oshawa.....	" 19
W Bates.........	St Mary's....	" 14
J Wilson.........	Bobcaygeon..	" 27
L Marceau.......	Montreal....	April 27
S Reeve.........	Toronto......	" 29
C S Kanady......	Ingersoll.....	" 30
L A Cummer......	Hamilton....	" 23
W Ferguson & Co.	Kingston....	" 20
J B Beaudoin.....	Lachine......	" 22
A Clinton........	Tilsonburgh.	" 30
F P N Colette.....	Montreal....	" 17
J S Munro........	St Catherines	May 13
G Hess..........	Goderich....	" 1
M P Empey.......	Hawksville..	April 21
D McLaren.......	Stratford....	" 22
C MacRae........	Hamilton....	May 11
W Hendry........	T. Normanby	" 5
T Mears.........	Strathroy....	April 29
D Robertson......	Woodstock..	" 29

PORTLAND, March 11.—Steamer Peruvian signalled at 3 o'clock.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—March 9, 10 and 11.—$35,546.97.

THE BANKS AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The irregularities which are practised, and the illegitimate dealings of some men when discovered usually bring all who may be engaged in a similar line of business into equal trouble. Banks as a rule are not subject to the losses which are sustained by merchants and manufacturers, but it sometimes does occur that by very flowery representations they are trapped into a class of business which brings ultimate ruin to themselves. Our readers of course understand the matter which is here referred to. It will therefore not be necessary to explain in detail now what the Banks propose to do in order to protect their own interests. The intention of the Banks in altering the course which has governed their dealings with the class of merchants referred to is to avoid the possibility of their suffering loss through the inability of their customers to meet their bills when they become due. Recent failures have sharpened up the Banks to so fine an edge that they are determined to cut off all who cannot pay for their property before giving up Bills of Lading. Without presuming to dictate to those who it is only fair to suppose understand best how to conduct their own business, we think that the action which the Banks propose to take is hardly right, considering that many are to a great extent depending upon them for means to conduct their business. They have every right to discriminate, in fact should have begun to exercise care long ago, and thereby not only have saved themselves but others the inconvenience and annoyance of altering one of the most successful modes of financing which has ever been tried in manipulating the Commission business. We confess we are surprised that in some cases much greater disaster has not followed, and now that the Banks know about the position in which they will be placed in regard to losses which they have lately met with, we are inclined to think that on reflection they will admit that their losses might have been very much larger. The accommodation which some houses have received to enable them to carry on their operations has been out of all reasonable limits, and in many instances without the first farthing's worth of stuff to warrant advances being made. If adventurers can command the assistance of the Banks to such an extent, there can be no tangible argument against honest men with a fair capital as a margin against the chance of loss, asking aid in the ordinary course from our Banks. If a dealer in Produce can secure funds on his own name at twenty different points in the West on the simple promise to give Bills of Lading in 5, 10, or 20 days it is just discounting single name paper at 7 or 8 per cent, as the case may be, with perhaps an additional ½ p. c. when agreed upon. Banks may not look upon it in exactly that shape, but the two cases are very much alike. Most of our Corn Exchange readers understand the difficulty of procuring a loan on their individual name at the Banks even at the maximum rate of discount; yet some have been favoured in such a manner as to make the cases exactly the same. Our merchants here, however, only expect to enjoy the legitimate usages of trade, and not exceptional favours which invariably only tend to ruin the whole trade. Much might be said in reference to the long prices, which are as a rule, paid when banking facilities are so very easy. Prices are certain to range above their market value at the place of production, and it only becomes a game of chance as to who shall profit by the business. Indeed, it hardly comes within "chance." It appears to us more like heads I win, tails you lose. The operator uses the funds, and if to a profit, pays the Banks and pockets the proceeds; but if a loss is made the Banks suffer, and although the latter are always subject to the risks attached to trade there is no necessity for their running any of the nature described, the results of which cause scores of others to suffer, and by the change which is proposed to be made, leads the public generally to understand that in Montreal there are no men in the Produce and Provision Commission business that are worth trusting. Such is by no means the case. We have many worthy men and systematically conducted houses which are entitled to all the advantages and facilities which the Banks are prepared to extend to other branches of trade. It is, therefore, very much to be regretted that any body of men so largely engaged in handling the products of the country should be disturbed by the late decision of the Banks, when much of the trouble has been brought upon them by their own indiscriminate extension of credit. Are there any remedies for what are considered existing evils? We think there are. Return to the old system—use more discretion in making advances to millers and dealers in the West. Many of the troubles are created at branch offices, by advancing too much, which not only increases the risk undertaken by the Banks, but also that of the agent who receives the stuff here, who, rather than dishonour the draft, protects it, although it does not leave a sufficient margin for charges and probable depreciation in value. If agents were careful in watching the interest of their respective Banks, and the Montreal managers were equally careful to satisfy themselves that they were dealing with honest men who had a fair amount of capital at stake, and we think there are not a few of this class in Montreal, the losses arising out of this description of business would not be very large, as compared with others. The practice of lending, which we have compared to the discounting of single name paper, should certainly be discontinued, unless the Banks are prepared to run risks, which are too hazardous and not generally looked for. The Banks have the power to control property in every case, if it is necessary to do so, and which if properly carried out would in the majority of cases protect them from loss. When it is found that there is no need to exercise this power, the nature of the business comes as near as possible to the discounting of short date paper in the ordinary way, and of that class whose paper would be acceptable to the Banks there is a large proportion in the Produce and Provision Commission business. Too many without the means necessary to move have been accommodated with advances on consigments, whose position, if it had been enquired into would have prevented the opening of an account with them. But responsible men are entitled to the facilities which have been afforded those who have almost ruined this trade by cutting down the Commissions, and which were equal to those granted to men who could afford to carry a respectable balance at their credit. We do not touch this point to argue against new men entering this particular sphere; but simply to caution the Banks encouraging a class who have no capital. The Banks have, we understand, undertaken to act as agents for the sale of Produce. We have no comment to make on that determination. It will cure itself. Let the old system be followed again, use greater caution, and the chances are in favour of as healthy a business being done with commission merchants as with any other class.

TRADE.—Since this day week every branch of business has been paralysed by the extreme weather, snow having fallen to such an extent as again to cut off all communication even by by railway. The leading staples in Groceries have undergone no change, and there is little prospect of any movement in Dry goods for ten days to come.

FINANCIAL.—The money market is not changed in its general features, the demand being chiefly to meet the renewal of bills maturing and to pay duties, a very small amount being required for the general movements of trade. Rates are unaltered at the Banks, and in the open market there are few transactions worth reporting. Sterling Exchange is rather higher, the rate in New York having advanced from 8⅞ to 9 prem., closing here at 9¼ to 9⅜, 9½ being charged for moderate bills. There are no private bills offering, rates are therefore purely nominal. Stocks have ruled quiet, but the tendency of the market for favourite Securities has been upward. Bank of Montreal have sold at 140⅝, and in round amounts at 140¼. The demand for City has been good, sales having been effected at 103, 103¼, and 103½, buyers still offering the latter rate. Merchants have sold at 108½. Ontario at 99⅝. Royal Canadian at 85, and City Passenger at 112. In other shares very little has been done.

Special from Hamilton.

HAMILTON, March 11.

The second day of Buchanan & Co's. auction sale was a decided success. Good prices were realized. There were many buyers. Eleven hundred and seventy lots were sold to-day. The sale continues to-morrow.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL GROCERY AND OTHER MARKETS.

The state of the roads since this day week has prevented the possibility of receiving orders in shipping goods. Prices of the bulk of articles under this head are, therefore, much the same as last quoted.

FRUIT is quiet.

LIQUORS steady.

MOLASSES are somewhat irregular. Some holders ask extreme prices, and are not pressing their stocks on the market. CENTRIFUGAL are offering at 32½@34c; CLAYED at 37½@38c; MUSCOVADOS at 40c @ 42½c, and BARBADOES at 52½c. CIENFUEGOS are held at 40c, but at these prices there have been no sales reported.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 62½c @ 65c. ROSINS are in good demand and prices are a shade higher, especially for the fine grades. Common and Strained, $3; No. 2, $3 50 @ $3.75; No. 1, $4.25 @ $4.50; Pale, $5.50 @ $6.50. PINE PITCH and TAR, nominal at $4. COAL TAR and PITCH, $3 @ $3.50.

OILS.—The market has been active for COD. Sales to the extent of 450 barrels, part on speculation and part for the Boston market, at 60c, the demand being steady at that rate; but 1c @ 2½c advance are now asked. SEAL is steady at 70c @ 75c for pale and steam refined. A parcel of TINGED was placed at 67½c. Other Oils are unaltered. PETROLEUM moves slowly at 40c in small lots.

RICE.—Small sales at $4.

SALT is in rather better demand at 87½c for COARSE. FINE is worth about the same price.

SUGAR.—Stocks are moderate and holders firm at 10½c @ 10¾c, but we have heard of no round transactions within the week.

TOBACCO — MANUFACTURED is offering a shade lower, but the market is quiet.

TEAS are in fair demand. The sales include a few lines of UNCOLOURED JAPANS, YOUNG HYSONS and TWANKAYS at full prices.

Latest Chicago Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 11.

Flour dull; Spring Extra $5 @ $6 50; Spring Superfine $4.25 @ $4 85. Wheat dull; No. 1 quoted at $1.15 @ $1.15½; No. 2 $1 11¾. Corn dull and declined ½c @ ¾c; new 56c. Oats dull at 53½c @ 53¾c. Rye quiet at $1.17½ @ $1.20. Barley firm at $1.87 for No. 2. Seeds quiet. Whiskey dull at 90c. Provisions active—Mess Pork advanced 25c; quoted $30.50. Lard steady at 18c. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand at $12.00 @ $12.50. Live Hogs dull and drooping; common grades $9.00 @ $9.35; good to choice $10.00 @ $10 40.

Receipts—13,000 brls flour; 22,000 bushels wheat; 71,000 do corn; 11,000 do oats; 1,800 do rye; 2,500 do barley; 5,500 hogs.

Shipments—9,000 bbls flour, 6,500 bushels wheat, 57,000 do corn, 6,000 do oats, 4,800 do rye, 2,200 do barley.

New York Markets by Telegraph.

March 11.

Cotton quiet and heavy at 28¾c.

Flour favours buyers; receipts 2,800 barrels sales 6,900 brls, at $5.25 @ $6.05 for Super State and Western; $6.10 @ $6.60 for common to choice Extra State; $6 10 @ $7.00 for common to choice Extra Western.

Rye Flour quiet at $5.00 @ $7.00.

Wheat dull and in buyers' favour; receipts 3,600 bush; sales 22,000 bush No. 2 Spring at $1.46 @ $1.47 delivered.

Rye quiet; receipts 150 bush.

Corn quiet and scarcely so firm; receipts 7,500 bush; sales 27,000 bush, at 95c @ 95½c for new mixed Western; $1.01 for old delivered.

Barley quiet.

Oats quiet; receipts 1,500 bush; sales at 74½c for Western in store; and 76½c for do afloat.

Pork firmer at $30.75 @ $31.15 for New Mess, and $30.62 @ $30.75 for Old Mess.

Lard dull and heavy at 17⅞c @ 19⅛c for steam, and 19⅛c @ 19¾c for kettle rendered.

Butter steady at 30c @ 38c for Ohio; 40c @ 55c for State. Cheese firm at 19c @ 22½c.

Latest European Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 11th, p.m.—Bonds 82½; Erie 25½.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef 90s. Tallow 45s 9d.

LONDON, March 11, eve.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of England is £40,000.

Consols, 93 for money; 93⅛ for account. Bonds, 82⅞. Stocks firm; Erie, 25¾; I. C., 97¼. Sugar, 29s afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

PARIS, March 11.—Bourse firm. Rentes 70f 92c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton dull; 12d for Uplands, and 12½d @ 12⅝d for Orleans; sales 7,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum 57½f.

HAVRE, March 11.—Cotton unchanged for both.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The state of the roads has put a stop to business, and it may be some days before the usual business is doing to establish quotations.

	$ c.		$ c.
Iron—Pig, Gartsherrie, ₩ 2240 lbs..	20 00	@	21 00
Other Brands Pig Iron	19 00	@	20 00
Bar, Staffordshire, do	50 00	@	54 00
Refined, do	50 00	@	56 00
Scotch, do	45 00	@	47 00
Swedes, do	85 00	@	100 00
Hoops, for Nail, ₩ ton	48 00	@	50 00
Sheets, best brands ₩ 112 lbs.	3 00	@	3 25
for Coopers, ₩ 112 lbs.	2 75	@	3 00
Boiler Plate............ do	3 00	@	3 30
Cut Nails........... ₩ 100 lbs	2 75	@	2 90
Wrought Spikes.... ₩ 112 do	4 50	@	5 00
Pressed do .... do	3 50	@	3 75
Shot.................. do	7 85	@	8 20
Potash Kettles........ do	2 25	@	3 75
Sugar Kettles......... do	2 50	@	2 50
Camp Ovens.......... do	3 00	@	3 50
Bellied Pots.......... do	3 00	@	3 20
Anchors............. do	6 00	@	7 50
Anvils............... do	7 00	@	10 50
Lead—Pig............ do	6 00	@	6 50
Sheet........... do	6 50	@	7 00
Steel—Cast.......... ₩ lb.	0 14	@	0 10
Spring.......... ₩ cwt.	4 50	@	7 00
Canada Plates—Glamorgan ₩ box.	3 25	@	3 50
Pontypool...... do..	3 25	@	3 50
Swansea........ do..	3 25	@	3 50
Budd.......... do..	3 25	@	3 50
Staffordshire.. do..	3 25	@	3 55

Plates—Charcoal, IC......... do..	8 75	@	9 00
Charcoal, IX......... do..	10 75	@	11 00
Charcoal, DC......... do..	8 00	@	8 25
Charcoal, DX......... do..	10 00	@	10 25
Coke, IC.............. do..	7 00	@	7 25

FUR TRADE.

Bears..........................	$7.00	@	10.00
Beaver........................	1.25	@	1.50
Red Fox......................	1.00	@	1.50
Lynx..........................	1.00	@	1.25
Marten.......................	1.00	@	1.30
Mink..........................	2.00	@	3.00
Muskrat, Fall.................	0.15	@	0.00
Winter Spring.....	0 20		
Otter..........................	5.00	@	7.00
Fisher.........................	5.00	@	6.00
Racoon........................	0.25	@	0.68

Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, March 11, 1869.

FLOUR ₩ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra nominal, $5.00 @ $5.20; Fancy $4.75 @ $4 85; Supers from Canada Wheat nominal, $0.00 @ $0.00; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $4.50 @ $4.57½; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) nominal, $0.00 @ 0.00; City brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) nominal, $0.00 @ $0.00; Canada Superfine No. 2 $4.25 @ $4.30; Fine, $3.80 @ $4.00; Middlings $3.60 @ $3.80; Pollards nominal; U. C. Bag Flour $2.20 @ $2.25 per 100 lbs; City-brands nominal. There was a good attendance on 'Change this forenoon, but very little business done. There is some inquiry for Strong Bakers' Flour,—and lower grades are in good demand.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Nominal at $6.00 @ $6.20, according to quality.

WHEAT, ₩ bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring $1.10 @ $0.00 nominal; Red Winter nominal; No. 2 Chicago Spring nominal.

PEASE, ₩ 60 lbs.—Purely nominal at 90c @ 92c.

CORN, ₩ 56 lbs.—Nominal; Mixed Western 80c. @ 82½c in store.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—May be nominally quoted at 46c @ 47c.

BARLEY, ₩ 48 lbs—Quiet and nominal, $1.20 @ $1.25 for ordinary.

RYE, ₩ 56 lbs.—Nominal at 75c @ 80c.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market quiet; good to choice Western 22c @ 24c.

CHEESE, ₩ lb.—Firm; — 14c @ 14½c.

LARD, per lb—Quiet at 16¾c. @ 17c.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mess $27.50 @ $28.00; Thin Mess $24.50 @ $25.00.

ASHES, ₩ 100 lbs.—First Pots $5.55 @ $5.60 according to tares; Seconds, $4.75 @ $0.00 Thirds, $4.25 @ $0.00. Pearls nominal.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—No. 1 Wheat more doing at $1.13 in store; No. 2 Wheat $1.08 in store; receipts 27,000 bush; shipments 3,000 bush. Flour dull and unchanged. Mess Pork; sellers at $30.00.

CHICAGO, March 11.—No. 2 Wheat quiet at $1.11½ in store; receipts 22,000 bushels; shipments 7,000 bushels. Corn dull at 56½c in store; receipts 11,000 bush; shipments 51,000 bush. Mess Pork quiet at $30.25.

Financial. March 11.

10 o'clock—Gold....	131¼	Exchange	8⅞
11 do do	131⅜	do	8⅞

Arrivals of Produce by G. T. Railway during past 24 hours.

March 11.

Wheat, bush.......	..	Flour, barrels.....	700
Pease, do	..	Ashes, do	..
Beef, brls and tcs.	..	Pork, do	..
High Wines, puns	..	Leather, rolls.....	..
Hams, hhds.......	..	Butter, kegs......	..
Lard, brls........	..	Cheese, bxs.......	..
Whiskey, csks.....	..	Tobacco, hhds......	..
Corn, bush.......	..	Hides..............	..
Petroleum, do....	..	Oatmeal, brls......	..
Tallow, do	..	Barley, bush.......	..
Oats, bus........	..	Dressed Hogs......	..
Flax Seed........	..	Rye...............	..
Hops, bales.......	..	Bacon	..

Weekly Review of the Montreal Produce Market.

Furnished by the Corn Exchange, Exclusively for the Montreal Herald.

CORN EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Friday, 12th March, 1869.

Another snow storm, accompanied by high wind from N.E., set in early on Wednesday morning, and continued nearly twenty-four hours. The result is, deep drifts again, stoppage of railway trains, entire suspension of traffic, disorganization of mail arrangements, and great discomfort to the passengers on trains which happen to be detained at some places by the almost impenetrable snow-banks. The mean fall of snow for twenty years preceding the present winter was 79.50 inches per annum; registered observations from the first snow fall in October last to 1st inst. indicate a depth of 151.99. Wholesale business quiet,—importers inconvenienced by non-arrival of goods, which are detained somewhere on the route from Portland. Latest advices from Europe were by *Atlantic Cable* to date;—the next mails expected are those by the "Peruvian" and "Russia" now due.

Flour market dull and a trifle easier. Grain nominal. Provisions:—Pork firm; Butter quiet; Cheese firm; Ashes steady.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

The equivalent Sterling quotations are f.o.b., calculated at 8⅝ ₩ cent. Exchange on outside values, including 4 ₩ cent. Commission.

	CURRENCY. $ c. $ c.	STERLING. s. d.
GRAIN, per bushel:		
WHEAT: U. C. Spring.... ₩ 60 lbs.	1 10 @ 0 00	₩ 480 lbs. 38 7½
U. C. Red Winter........ "	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
Chicago Spring, No. 2..... "	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
Milwaukee Club, No. 1.... "	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
Milwaukee Club, No. 2.... "	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
PEASE, White............ "	0 90 @ 0 92	" 32 5
MAIZE, Mixed per 56 lbs.	0 80 @ 0 82½	" 31 6¾
BARLEY, per 48 lbs.	1 20 @ 1 25	₩ 48 lbs. 5 4
OATS, per 32 lbs.	0 46 @ 0 47	₩ 32 lbs. 2 1
RYE, per 56 lbs.	0 75 @ 0 80	₩ 56 lbs. 3 5
FLOUR, &c., per barrel:		
Superior Extra.......per 196 lbs.	None.	₩ 196 lbs. 00 0
Extra Superfine	5 00 @ 5 20	" 22 9¾
Fancy Superfine	4 75 @ 4 85	" 21 3½
Superfine from Canada Wheat	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
Strong Bakers' Flour	4 50 @ 0 00	" 19 9½
Superfine from Western Wheat	4 50 @ 4 60	" 20 2¼
Supers from Western States	0 00 @ 0 00	" 00 0
Superfine No. 2	4 25 @ 4 30	" 18 11
Fine	3 80 @ 4 00	" 17 7½
Corn Meal (kiln-dried)	4 00 @ 0 00	" 17 7½
OATMEAL, per 200 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 20	₩ 200 lbs. 27 1½
SEEDS:—Flax Seed per 56 lbs.	1 60 @ 0 00	₩ 56 lbs. 00 0
Timothy per 45 lbs........nominal.	2 00 @ 2 20	₩ 100 lbs. 0 0
Western Clover per 100 lbs.	11 50 @ 11 75	" 00 00

	CURRENCY. $ c. $ c.	STERLING. s. d.
ASHES, in barrels:		
Pots, per 100 lbs.	5 55 @ 0.00	₩ 112 lbs. 27 0¼
Pearls "	5.55 @ 5.60	" 27 3½
LARD, in kegs, per lb.	0.00 @ 0.00	" 00 0
" in tubs "	0.16¾ @ 0.17	" 82 9½
TALLOW, in barrels per lb.......nominal	0.09 @ 0.00	" 43 11½
BUTTER, in kegs:		
Choice Dairy, per lb.	0.24 @ 0.25	" 121 10
Western " "	0.22 @ 0.24	" 117 00
Inferior to Medium	0.20 @ 0.22	" 107 3½
CHEESE, Canada Factory, per lb	0.14 @ 0.14½	" 70 7½
HAMS, Uncovered, per lb.	0.14 @ 0.00	" 68 2½
BACON, (Cumberland Cut) per lb	0.00 @ 0.00	" 00 00
" Short Middles	0.00 @ 0.00	" 00 00
BEEF:		
Prime Mess, per 304 lbs.	25.00 @ 26.00	₩ trce.. 113 5
200 lbs.	15.00 @ 00.00	₩ brl... 65 6
Prime, "	00.00 @ 00.00	" 00 00
PORK, in barrels:		
Mess, per 200 lbs.	27.75 @ 28.25	" 122 11
Thin Mess, "	24.50 @ 25 00	" 108 10
Prime Mess "	00.00 @ 00.00	" 00 00
Prime	00.00 @ 00.00	" 00 0
PETROLEUM, in barrels.		
Refined.............per old wine gallon..	00.00 @ 0.00	₩ o.w.gal 0 00

GRAIN.—WHEAT.—Receipts by Railway in week ending 10th March, 4,880 bushels, against 1,050 bushels in preceding week, being an increase of 3,830 bushels. Total receipts by Railway from 1st January to 10th March, 27,630 bushels, against 13,339 bushels in corresponding period of 1868,—being an increase of 14,291 bushels. No transactions in Wheat of any consequence. PEASE — Nominal. MAIZE.—Small sales at 82½c. BARLEY, RYE and OATS.—No sales transpiring.—LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—(*by Telegraph.*)—MILWAUKEE, March 11th.—Wheat $1.13 for No. 1 Spring in store, and $1.08 for No. 2 in store. CHICAGO, March 11th.—No. 2 Spring $1.11½ in store. Maize, 56½c in store. Quotations from both places are exclusive of Commission.

FLOUR.—Receipts by Railway in week ending 10th March, 4,700 barrels, against 3,900 barrels in preceding week,—showing an increase of 800 barrels. Total receipts by Railway from 1st January to 10th March, 73,758 barrels, against 55,969 barrels in corresponding period of 1868, being an increase of 17,789 brls. Shipments via Portland, Champlain Railway, and quantities entered outward at Coaticook, in week ending 10th March, 718 brls, against 517 barrels in corresponding week of 1868, being an increase of 201 brls. Total shipments from 1st January to 10th March, 36,081 brls., against 27,129 brls. in corrresponding period of 1868, being an increase of 8,952 brls. Receipts of Flour this week have been very light, in consequence of the blocking up of the G. T. Railway by snow-drifts;—market dull and somewhat unsettled, with slightly downward tendency in prices; business for the most part restricted to the demand arising from local consumption. The change in price on the week is comparatively trifling, and occurs in Extras and Canada Supers. There was one sale of Superfine (1000) for May delivery, understood to be at $4.65. A round lot of Extra on the spot sold at $5.02½, and a parcel at a trifle less. Fancy dull. Sales of Strong Bakers' Flour within past few days were at $4 52½, $4 55 and $4.57½, principally at $4.52½ and $4.55, a round lot (700 brls) changing hands at lowest rate,—a parcel going subsequently at $4.50. One or two lots of good ordinary Canada Supers, sold a day or two ago at $4.56, but quotations now nominal. Lower grades have been in good demand at full rates;—No. 2 and Fine most inquired for. Sales of good U. C. Bag Flour at $2.22½ @ $2.25 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS. — BUTTER — Receipts 865 kegs; no shipments. There has been no business of any consequence done for several days,—quotations are therefore nominal. CHEESE quiet,—quotations nominally unchanged. CUT-MEATS.—Cincinnatti new Canvassed S. C. Hams and Bacon 20c., and City-cured 14c. BEEF nominal; Prime Mess in tierces $25.00 @ $26 00, and barrels $15.00. PORK—Receipts 72 brls. Market firm; Mess now quoted at $27.75 @ $28.25, there having been recent sales at $27.62½ and $27.75, besides an exceptional transaction; Thin Mess $24.50@$25 00; (the quotation for Mess in Chicago yesterday was $30.25 U. S. Currency); but with lower rates for gold, the value in Canadian currency is not altered. LARD.—Little doing, and quoted at 16¾c @ 17c. DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts by G. T. Railway this week, 326:—rates now are exceptional.

GENERAL PRODUCE. — ASHES.—Shipments per S. S. "Moravian" (via Portland) on 6th inst.:—Pots, 16 brls. Receipts at Inspection Stores from 1st Jan. to 11th March:—Pots, 1,785 brls; Pearls, 339 brls. The deliveries during the same period were,—Pots, 1,479 brls; Pearls, 226 brls. Stocks in store on morning of 11th inst.:—Pots, 1,328 brls; Pearls, 1,179 brls. There was some activity in Pots a few days ago, with sales of Firsts at $5.60@$5.62½; but as the blocking up of the railway has stopped shipments via Portland, the price is now nominal at $5 55; — nothing reported in Seconds or Thirds. About 100 barrels of First Pearls sold from second hands at $5.55@$5.60; no Seconds. SEEDS.—Considerable lots of Timothy offering at a range of $2.00 @ $2.20 according to quality Not much Western Clover in market; holders ask 11½c per lb.

FREIGHTS. — OCEAN. — The rates from Point St. Charles (and via steamer from Portland) to Liverpool are:—Grain, 8s per 480 lbs. Flour, 4s per brl; Pot Ashes, 40s per gross ton, and Pearls, 50s; Cheese, 75s per gross ton; Butter, 75s per gross ton.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE by Grand Trunk Railway, from 1st Jan. to March 10, 1869; also Shipments via Portland in Steamships, Montreal and Champlain Railway, and via Coaticook, from 1st Jan. to 10th March, 1869, with comparative figures for previous years.

RECEIPTS.

	Grand Trunk Railway. 1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat, bushels............	27630	13339	[illegible]	[illegible]	80155
Corn, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Peas, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Oats, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56
Barley, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6507
Rye, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	294
Flour, barrels..............	73758	55969	[illegible]	[illegible]	38991
Oat and Corn Meal, barrels..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Ashes, barrels..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2562
Butter, kegs................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4754
Cheese, boxes...............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Pork, barrels...............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	583
Lard, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	279
Beef, " and tierces....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Dressed Hogs................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9080
Tallow, barrels.............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
Petroleum, barrels & cases..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Leather, rolls..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	742

SHIPMENTS.

	Via Portland. 1869.	1868.	M. & Ch. Railway. 1869.	1868.	Via Coaticook. 1869	1868.
Wheat, bushels..............	29030	6631	8	13	28497	24731
Corn, "	....	......	430	......	8	......
Peas, "	10579	15648	......	700	3396	......
Oats, "	....	19900	......	700	22720	......
Barley, "	....	......	3932	4900	......	63551
Rye, "	....	......	......	......	......	......
Flour, barrels..............	7103	10000	4953	8579	24026	8550
Oat and Corn Meal, barrels..	....	......	482	556	1	......
Ashes, barrels..............	1059	1344	42	28	1187	1281
Butter, kegs................	11003	......	215	3421	......	......
Cheese, boxes...............	3367	119	22	7	......	......
Pork, barrels...............	2	538	66	61	......	......
Lard, "	....	1092	......	8	......	......
Beef, " and tierces....	10	......	......	......	......	......
Dressed Hogs................	....	......	125	205	......	......
Tallow, barrels.............	....	......	......	......	......	......
Petroleum, barrels & cases..	....	......	2 8	538	......	......
Leather, rolls..............	468	292	293	62	......	......

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Weekly Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway for week ending 10th of March, 1869 and for corresponding weeks of 1868, 1867, 1866 & 1865.

	Grand Trunk Railway. 1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat, bushels............	4880	......	9800	350	7000
Corn do	......	......	......	......	......
Peas do	800	......	704	......	......
Oats do	100	......	500	3175	......
Barley do	......	400	800	1400	......
Rye do	......	750	350	......	......
Flour, barrels............	4700	3400	9200	2141	5900
Oat and Cornmeal, barrels.	200	......	267	......	......
Ashes, barrels............	229	194	153	387	327
Butter, kegs..............	865	484	516	477	509
Chesse, boxes.............	......	......	......	......	......
Pork, barrels.............	72	15	338	8	79
Lard do	124	85	47	17	......
Beef do and tierces....	......	......	......	......	......
Dressed Hogs..............	326	130	394	494	135
Tallow, barrels...........	12	34	......	8	......
Petroleum do and cases...	129	......	391	......	......
Leather, rolls............	427	178	153	241	150

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Weekly Shipments in Steamships via Portland, Montreal and Champlain Railway, and via Coaticook, for the week ending 10th March, 1869, with comparative shipments for corresponding week of 1868.

	Via Portland. 1869.	1868.	M. & C. Railway. 1869.	1868.	Via Coaticook. 1869.	1868.
Wheat, bushels............	......	......	......	13	......	......
Corn, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Peas, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oats, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Barley, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rye, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flour, barrels............	300	......	418	517	......	......
Oat and Corn Meal, barrels.	......	......	16	......	......	......
Ashes, barrels............	16	334	......	4	......	......
Butter, kegs..............	......	......	15	291	......	......
Cheese, boxes.............	305	......	......	......	......	......
Pork, barrels.............	......	......	7	5	......	......
Lard, do	......	322	......	......	......	......
Beef, do	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dressed Hogs..............	......	......	7	......	......	......
Tallow, barrels...........	......	......	......	7	......	......
Petroleum, do	......	......	......	3	......	......
Leather, rolls............	......	......	28	5	......	......

WEEKLY STOCK REPORT.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

We have to chronicle a dull week in Stocks and Bonds. Transactions, with one or two exceptions, have been few and of small amount.

Bank of Montreal—Has been dealt in at 140⅝ and last at 140½. There are to-day no sellers under 141; buyers offering 140½.

Bank of British North America—Is in market at 105¼. 104¾ is offered.

City Bank—Has been sold at 103 and 103½; latter rate still procurable.

People's Bank—Nominal. The stock is in demand at 107½, but none in market.

Ontario Bank—Has been sold at 99⅝; at which it is still to be bought.

Molson's Bank—Asked for and scarce at 113½.

Merchants' Bank—Has been dealt in at 108½; holders now asking 109.

Bank of Toronto.—Quotations nominal at 120½ to 122½.

Bank Jacques Cartier—In fair demand at 109.

Gore Bank.—Nothing doing. Nominal at 41 to 45.

Quebec Bank—Asked for at 100.

La Banque Nationale.—107½ would be paid; no shares offering.

Eastern Townships Bank.—Nominally quoted 97½ to 99½.

Union Bank of Lower Canada.—In demand at 104½; none in market.

Mechanics' Bank.—Worth 95 to 97. No transactions to report.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—No late sales. Nominally quoted 102 to 103½.

Royal Canadian Bank.—Has declined, having been sold in small quantity at 85. To-day there are sellers at 85, buyers offering 82½.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—Nothing doing.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—Inactive at 132 to 133½.

Richelieu Navigation Company.—Buyers at 107½, holders asking 109.

City Passenger Railway Company—In demand at 112 to 113.

City Gas Company.—Transfer Books closed.

Montreal Mining Company.—Have changed hands at $3.10, $3 15, and $3.20 per share, and is still offered at $3.25.

Paid.	Shares	Stocks.	Prices.	Sales at.	Div last 6 mos.	Div due.
all	$200	Bank of Montreal.....	140½ @ 141	140¼	5 per cent.	1st June.
all	£50 stg	Bank of B. N. America	104½ @ 105½	105¼	3 per cent.	4th July.
all	$80	City Bank............	103½ @ 104	103½	4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	People's Bank........	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st Sept.
all	40	Ontario Bank.........	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st April.
all	50	Molsons Bank.........	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st April.
all	100	Merchants' Bank of Can	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st July.
all	100	Bank of Toronto......	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	Bank Jacques-Cartier.	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st May.
all	40	Gore Bank............	[illegible]		3½ per cent.	1st June.
all	100	QuebecBank..........	[illegible]		3½ per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Banque Nationale.....	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st June.
all	50	Eastern Townships....	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st July.
all	100	Union Bank of L Cana.	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Mechanics' Bank......	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st May.
all	50	Royal Canadian Bank..	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st July.
all	50	Canadian Bank of Com.	[illegible]		4 per cent.	1st July.
all	[illegible]	Great Western R. R...	[illegible]		per cent. per an	
all	$200	Champ. & St Law. R. R.	[illegible]		None	
all	200	Do 10 per cent pref	[illegible]			
all	40	Montreal Telegraph Co.	[illegible]		5 per cent.	1st April.
all	100	Richelieu Navigat'n Co	[illegible]		5 per cent.	5th August.
all	100	Canadian Navigat'n Co	[illegible]		5 per cent.	8th July.
all	50	City Pass. R. R. Co'y.	[illegible]			
all	40	City Gas Company.....	[illegible]		5 per cent.	10th April.
all	400	Merchants' Exchange..	[illegible]		4 per cent.	18th March.
					3½ per cent.	16th May.

Stocks and Debentures.	Prices.	Sales at.
Huron Copper Bay Co.	34 @ 40c pa	
Grand Trunk R. R.	[illegible]	
Montreal Mining Co.	$3.10 @ $3.25 p	$3.20
Dominion Stock.	[illegible]	
Canada 6 per cent cy, due 1872.	[illegible]	
Do 6 per cent stg.	[illegible]	
Do 5 per cent cy	[illegible]	
Do 5 per cent stg.	[illegible]	
Montreal Corporation 6 per cent.	[illegible]	
Do Waterworks do	[illegible]	
Do Corporation Stock 7 per cent	108 @ 110	
Do Harbour 8 per cent.	[illegible]	
Quebec do	103 @ 105	
Do do	[illegible]	
Do do	[illegible]	
Do Corp. do	68 @ 70	
Ch. & St. L. R.R. 1st m. 6 p.c. due 1883	[illegible]	
EXCHANGE.		
Bank, or Bank endorsed 60 days sight.		109 @ 109¼
Merchants' Bills, 60 days.		108 @ 108½
Bank on demand on New York.		23 @ 23½ dis
Bank Gold Drafts.		Par @ ½ prm
Gold Rate in New York at noon.		131¼
Sterling Exchange in New York.		109

N.B.—Accrued Interest on Debentures is invariably paid by purchaser in addition to quoted price

Canada Debentures—Nothing whatever doing. Quotations for all issues nominal. Dominion Stock is in large demand and scarce.

Montreal Corporation Bonds. — No business to report.

Corporation Stock —Nominal at 108 to 110.

Montreal Harbour Bonds.—6½ per cent inactive at 102 to 103.

Exchange.—Bank and Bank endorsed is worth 109 to 109¼ Private Bills are worth 108 to 108½. Gold Drafts on New York in good demand at par to ¼th prem.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, Brokers,
North British Chambers, Hospital Street.

Opening and Closing quotations of Stock in New York.

New York, March 11—4.30 P.M.

	Opening	Closing.
Gold..........................	131¼	131⅛
Pacific Mail..................	100¼	99⅞
Telegraph.....................		37½
New York Central..............	160⅞	159⅞
Erie..........................		37½
Reading.......................	91⅛	91⅛
M. S..........................	97¼	96⅞
C. & P........................	89	89⅛
C & Tol.......................		103
Rock..........................	129	128½
North Western.................	82½	81⅞
pfd	91¼	90⅞
Wayne.........................	119	118⅞
Quicksilver...................	24⅞	....
5-20s of '62..................	118½	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul..........	..	....
Sterling Exchange.............	109	

EXPORTS

Per S S MORAVIAN, from Portland for Liverpool: 300 bbls flour, 16 bbls potash, 305 boxes cheese. Western Goods—5800 bbls flour, 689 bxs bacon. Portland Goods—33 pkgs sundries.

IMPORTS.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

R Mitchell 200 barrels flour; Royal Canadian Bank 200 do; Akin&K 100 do; G Denholm 100 do; R C Bank 200 bags.

MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN R R.

Birnier&L 2 cs; Martin&M 3 do; Pillow, H& co 7 bxs; R Weir&co 3 cs; N Davis 3 brls; G R Fabre 1 bx; R Grahsm 2 do; J Dakus 1 hhd; H Lavine 14 cs; S Gelinas 5 cs; N S Whitney 3 bles; Pillow, H&co 40 brls; E J Tetu 1 do; R, Gunn&co 50 sacks; Delisle&McG 3 cs 24 brls; J Walker 1 bx; J &D McBurney 859 hds; Lyman, C&co 100 cs; M Cuddy 810 bxs; M McAdams 24 hhds; L J Belliveau 5 bxs; Benny, McP&co 3 do; C&Cameron 1 do; J Walker&co 6 do; Kerry Bros&C 3 brls; C&Cameron 16 cs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

A small atom of vacine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and weighty body against Small Pox;—this potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, there is concentrated, the nourishing, strengthening and purifying properties, that will secure to every human being, pure, rich, strong and healthy blood. If the blood can be charged with vacine matter in atomic proportions, that reproduces on the parts of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body, containing 140 pounds of blood; is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process, that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching and strengthening the blood? *Every drop* of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue making* and *flesh making* elements, and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Caloric* or *heat making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones, disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent, on the blood and other fluids, that supply the living body with repairs, will so change the system with such constituents, as to *resolve* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure and strong blood. By the chemical action which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action, when entering in the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *resolves away all deposits of disease*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, SYPHILIS, UNCURED AND BADLY TREATED VENEREAL, in its many forms, GLANDULAR DISEASE, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, MOUTH, TUMOURS, NODES IN THE GLANDS, and other parts of the System, SORE EYES, STRUMOROUS DISCHARGES from the EARS, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, ERUPTIONS, FEVER SORES, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, SALT RHEUM, ERISIPELLAS, ACNE, BLACK SPOTS, WORMS in the FLESH, TUMORS, CANCERS. In the WOMB and all WEAKING and PAINFUL DISCHARGES, NIGHT SWEATS, loss of SPERM and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of MODERN CHEMISTRY, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

If the patient daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will, and does secure, a cure is certain, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing. Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of CHRONIC, SCROFULOUS CONSTITUTIONAL SKIN and SYPHILOID DISEASES, but it is the only positive curative for KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY, and WOMB diseases, GRAVEL, DIABETES, DROPSY, STOPPAGE OF WATER, INCONTINENCE OF URINE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ALBUMINURIA, and in all cases where there are BRICK dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the SMALL of the BACK, along the LOINS. In all these conditions RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the SPINE and SMALL of the BACK, and the BOWELS regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure; in a few days, the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge his water naturally without pain, and the URINE will be restored to its natural clear, and amber or cherry colour.

SIR BENJ. BRODIE, DESCORTEL, HUCKNER, and many other eminent medical men used one of the ingredients of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, i. e. PARIERA BRAVA, as a speciality in all Urinary difficulties, in its crude state, and eulogised it above all remedial agents, for Urinary discharges, and Womb difficulties, and as a lithontriptic in calculous diseases, and it is now regarded as superior to BUCHU, JUNIPER, CUBEBS, COPAIBIA, DIGITALIS, TURPENTINE, GIN, &C., as a Diuretic, both in England and France, and now, as it is presented to the public, under the new Chemical process of Dr. RADWAY's late discovery of obtaining the active properties (in vacuo) from vegetable substances, by which the true curative principle of PAREIRA BRAVA, called CISSAMPELINE is secured and combined with SARSAPARILLIAN and other associates in the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, its power in these diseases is a fixed fact.

In purchasing this medicine, see that the letters R. R. R., RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is on the front of the label, and the word SARSAPARILLIAN in large letters on its side. Every bottle to be pure and genuine must be signed RADWAY & CO.

The price of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 or $10.00 per dozen. Persons sending a P.O. order for ten dollars to Dr. JOHN RADWAY, 439 St Paul Street, will receive one dozen package, free of freight, to any part of this Dominion. Sold by all Druggists, and general storekeepers, and agents for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

N. B. This medicine is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparillas, therefore do not be persuaded to purchase any Sarsaparilla in place of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. See that R. R. R. is on every bottle.

JOHN RADWAY, M. D.
87, Maiden Lane, New York
& 489 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

Batchelor's Hair Dye

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black* or *brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 Bond Street New York.
January 1y DW 11

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—ITS ANTI-INFLAMMATION PROPERTIES.—Above all other exernal applications, this Ointment is the antagonist of irritation. Diseased action cannot long go on in the ulcerated limb to which it is applied. It neutralizes the poison of an angry sore as surely as an alkali quenches the fiery principle of a powerful acid. This is not hypothesis: it is history—a fact from the current record of fifty years of observation and experience. Sold by all Druggists. r DSW 56

A New Revolution Effected,

AND all annoyances of old-fashioned Hair Dyes avoided by BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS, which colors the hair, beard, moustaches, and eyebrows, any shade of color, life-like and natural. One Bottle. No washing. No skin-staining. A child may apply it. Trial bottles 50 cts. Larger do $1.00 and $1 50. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
January 25. DS r 56

WHY NOT USE THE BEST.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' increasing deman has established the fact that MATHEWS, VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in th world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable and most convenient. Complete in one bottle Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N.Y.
HENRY, SIMPSON & CO., Wholesale Agedts 15 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
August 15.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by a return of mail.
JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.*

For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.
June 10. DSW 1y 89

DIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., John Bonner Sen., aged 70 years.

☞ The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Isaac Bonner, 107 Duke street, to-day, Friday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends will please attend without further notice.

In this city, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Alfred Mitchell Delavigne, artist, aged 45 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 St. Martin street, on Saturday, 13th inst., at two o'clock, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

CENTRE WARD

To P. M. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

MONTREAL.

WE, the undersigned Electors, understanding that a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the CENTRE WARD by the resignation of COUNCILLOR HOLLAND, and having full confidence in your ability and integrity, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be Nominated as a Candidate to represent us in the CITY COUNCIL in his stead, and in the event of your doing so, we pledge you our votes and influence to secure your Election:—

Richard Holland,	Thos Mussen,
Henry Lyman,	V Hudon,
A Bernard,	Henry Thomas,
A McGibbon,	M Laframboise,
J B L Rolland,	P Lamothe,
Andrew Wilson,	P R Lafrenaye,
T Morland,	T Maxwell Bryson,
Thos Caverhill,	Jno Monk,
H Stephens,	J P Cleghorn,
B Gibb,	M H Seymour,
Geo W Warner,	M Doherty,
Nelson Davis,	Robt Anderson,
W Minchin,	Wm Darling,
J J Ascher,	Theo Lyman,
T Hodgson,	W McGibbon,
J Foulds,	John Kerry,
T Crathern,	M Galarneau,
Geo Horne,	E Perault,
E Pickup,	H C Davis,
A Buchignani,	J J Dugdale, M D,
E Buchignani,	W Clendinning,
J H Nichols,	W Lyon,
G W Warren,	A Michaels,
C J Meeker,	H Sanders,
R Esdaile,	A Saunders,
A J Holland,	G A Perry,
R Graham,	A Schwab,
W Easton,	M Schwab,
T S Browne,	Geo McIver,
E Lyman Mills,	E Muir,
W McKenzie,	Jos Corlisle,
D A Ansell,	J Botterell,
G Deseve,	D Botterell,
H Mulholland,	T Brahadi,
Jno W Benson,	Jas Moore,
Geo Boucher,	Geo Moore,
Ed Gravel,	D A Harper,
John Street,	Jas Reid,
T W Boyd,	John P Kelly,
J M Dufresne,	Jno S Shearer,
Thos McGarity,	J H Mackedie,
J B McKercher,	Thos Aubin,
J E Davignon,	James Jack,
E G Mellor,	Wm Cowie,
Z D Laurier,	C F G Laviolette,
J T Raymore,	R Benny,
G A Gagnon,	W H Clare,
Phillip Henry,	D B Macpherson,
Oscar Turgeon,	Walter M Rice,
D T Irish,	G Macrae,
Robert W Boyd,	Thos S Scott,
Jas Morice,	Jas Scullion,
R Hendery,	L Armstrong,
R Jellyman,	J D Bennett,
Jno C Ford,	E M Lovelace,
Samuel Dick,	Ant O Brousseau,
P Gauthier,	J Lawson & Co,
L Verrais,	L J A Surveyor,
T Fahrland,	John Wood,
Thos G Rice,	Jos Rielle,
Thos Costen,	P D Browne,
W Lighthall,	John Watson,
R A Ramsay,	H W Ireland,
Hugh Brodie, jr,	E Muir,
R Beaufield,	H Corrigan,
J F Swanston,	J Benny,
T R Johnson,	Jno Ives,
R J Wickstead,	Jas Rose,
F A Quinn,	J Y Gilmour,
A Desjardin,	Thos Robertson,
Thos Yeoman,	Arch Laurie,
M Dempsey,	W Angus,
A Brunette,	W A Lawrence,
J A Perkins, jr,	P Moretti,
Michael Ryan,	W Adams,
Richd Bolton,	T A Evans,
John Fraser,	T R Evans,
E H Rutterell,	W S Patterson,
Jas Banette,	J T Wilson,
Jas Price,	J A Pillow,
T R Marshall,	Ranoolph Hersey,
J D Pelletier,	Jno Kennedy,
J L Mareau,	J G Franchemontagne,
G Kellert,	Louis Gauthier,
T B R Dufresne,	G T Mayrand,
Geo Maybank,	S E Dawson,
G Lafricain,	J S Dawson,
W Weir,	William Roberts,
W Robinson,	R Reinhold,
R MacKenzie,	C T Irish,
Chas A Marchand,	G B Burland,
W L Kinmond,	A Davidson Parker,
P Leighton Kinmond,	A Cross,
W Galt Hill,	P B Winning,
G L Rolland,	S St Onge,
Wm McGubbin,	L Franchere,
Andrew Hayes,	P Quinn,
J L Cassidy,	W Jacques,
J Kirkup,	Hector Lamontagne,
T Tiffin, jr,	Jos Doutre,
Henry Swain,	Gonzalve Doutre,
Jno Wilson,	G N Gauthier,
Walter Scott,	N Lamoureau,
H L Routh,	E Labelle,
G Smith,	A Girard,
D Smith,	Chas W Hagar,
W Laslett,	A Brodeur,
Thos Fraser,	Thos Bell,
John Jamieson,	Samuel Bell,
A Gilberton,	Wm Dangerfield,

To Messrs. Holland, Lyman, Bernard, McGibbon, &c., &c.

The numerously signed requisition that you have done me the honor to present is exceedingly gratifying, assuring me, as it does, of the confidence and support of such a large and influential number of the Electors of the Centre Ward, induces me to accept the nomination you so kindly proffer. In the event of being elected, I will endeavor, with attention and fidelity, to discharge my duty as your representative.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. CHRISTIE
March 12. b 60

SAFE FOR SALE.

THE MONTREAL CANADIAN BUILDING SOCIETY, having to remove shortly, offers for Sale, at a low price, a beautiful SAFE, 6 feet high, 4½ feet wide, and 2¾ feet in depth.
Apply at the Office of the Society, No. 42 St. Vincent Street,
L. A. JETTE,
Managing Sec.
March 12. 1m mf 60

NOTICES.

CONTINUATION OF
ST. GEORGE'S BAZAAR.

Lunch at 12, and Hot Lunch, Roast Beef and Plum Pudding, at 1 o'clock, 50 cents.
March 12. 60

Notice to Protestant Clergymen in the Province of Quebec.

IN order that accurate information as to the Protestant Deaf-Mutes and Blind persons in this Province may be obtained, Clergymen are requested to return to F. MACKENZIE, at their earliest convenience, the Circulars sent to them some time ago, even though they have none of either class to report.
Clergymen who, from any cause whatever, have not received Circulars, are particularly requested to send in, as soon as possible, information as to the Protestant Deaf Mutes and Blind persons in their circle of acquaintance or vicinity, stating the age, sex, cause, and time of deprivation, circumstances, &c., of each case.
March 12. r 60

Insolvent Act of 1864,
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. }
SUPERIOR COURT.
IN THE MATTER OF
R. & W. P. STANDISH,
Insolvents.

THE undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on the Twenty-fourth day of May next, they will apply to the said Court for the confirmation thereof.
R. & W. P. STANDISH.
By R. LAFLAMME,
Their Attorney ad litem.
Montreal, 10th March, 1869. 2m 60

FOR SALE

JAPAN TEAS

NEW CROP.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
Ex "BENEFACTRESS," & "YOKOHAMA,"
FROM YOKOHAMA,
VIA NEW YORK,
6,500 PACKAGES
FRESH UNCOLORED TEAS
Finest to Choice,
Samples of which can now be seen at their Warehouse.
BUCHANAN, LECKIE & CO.
March 11. 59

SUGAR, MOLASSES, HERRINGS, &c.

Hhds Choice Porto Rico and Barbadoes Sugar
Puns Choice Muscovado Molasses
Barrels } Choice Labrador and
Hf-do } Canso Herrings, ROUND & SPLIT
Barrels Choice Green Codfish
&c., &c., &c.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES MITCHELL.
March 10. m 58

FOR SALE,

Labrador Split Herrings, in hf-brls.
North Shore do do
Prime Digby Herrings, in boxes
Prime Scaled do in do
GEO. CHILDS & CO.
March 10. m 58

FOR SALE,

150 barrels and tierces Sal Soda.
GEORGE CHILDS & CO.
March 9. m 57

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
INSOLVENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF
Drugs, Perfumery, Garden Seeds, FIREWORKS, &c., &c.

WILL BE SOLD by Auction, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 12th day of March, at the Store, No. 44 St. John Street, the whole of the Stock-in-Trade belonging to the Estate of the above Insolvents, consisting of:—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Garden and Flower Seeds, Drugs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Glassware, Fireworks, &c.,
The whole to be sold without reserve.
Sale at TEN o'clock A.M.
A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
Montreal, 5th March, 1869. c 60

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES and LEASE OF PREMISES of an old-established GROCERY and LIQUOR BUSINESS in this City, will be sold on very favourable terms.
A first-rate opening for a pushing man with a little capital.
Address, "Grocer," this Office.
March 11. r 59

Thousands of Remnants
AT
MORISON'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
Every Afternoon and Every Night this Week.
March 10. 58

FOR SALE.

To the Ladies of Montreal!

THE undersigned would direct the attention of the Ladies of Montreal to the large auction sale of a magnificent BANKRUPT STOCK of DRY GOODS.
The undersigned have received instructions (from the assignee) to sell at the Store of COX & STINSON, No. 303 Notre Dame Street, on MONDAY, the 15th MARCH next, and the FOLLOWING DAYS. The stock comprises:
DRESS GOODS in great varieties
BLACK and COLORED SILKS
CLOUDS and SHAWLS
LINEN SHEETING
DAMASK for Table Covers
GRASS CLOTH, &c, &c.
The Ladies of Montreal are specially invited to attend this sale, as the whole is intended to be sold in retail, without reserve. The Sale will commence in the FORENOON at TEN o'clock, and to be continued till TWELVE; in the AFTERNOON from TWO o'clock till SIX.
By order of the Assignee.
GAUTHIER, DUSSEAULT & CO.
March 12. b 60

TO CAPITALISTS

THE Subscriber, desirous of retiring from business, offers for Sale his Establishment, well known as
Guilbault's Zoological Garden,
comprising all that piece of Land, over Six Acres, situated in the heart of the City, extending from St. Lawrence Main to St. Urbain Street, with all the BUILDINGS, HOUSES, &c., including the MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, STATUES, FOUNTAINS, and all the Stock-in-Trade, on very easy terms. The greatest part of the money can remain on the Land for a number of years.
If not sold en bloc before the 1st May, it will be divided into Building Lots on the same conditions, with perfect Title, and all the Stock-in-Trade, Wild and Tame Animals, Birds, Museum Curiosities, &c., will be sold at Auction on the 1st Nov. next, without reserve.
Apply to
J. E. GUILBAULT.
March 12. 60

Russell and Druid Mills.

SUPERIOR COTTON CANVAS,

NOS. 1 to 10 and 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 21 on DUCK, Plain or Colored; RAVENS, TWINE, from these well-known Mills.
FOR SALE BY
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.
March 11. 3m 59

To Owners of Steamboats, Yachts, Pleasure Boats, &c.

SCOTT'S PATENT CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive orders for these invaluable LIFE PRESERVERS, which are guaranteed to sustain a person in the water for any length of time—easily put on and cannot slip off.
Samples, &c., can be seen on application to
WILLIAM M. FREER & CO.,
Exchange Court,
10 Hospital Street.
March 10. r 58

Thousands of Remnants
AT
MORISON'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
Every Afternoon and Every Night this Week.
March 10. 58

OLD ESTABLISHED
LACE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the death of the late JAMES PARKIN, Laceman, of this City, the whole of the Stock of LACES and EMBROIDERIES, together with the good-will of the Business, will be sold en bloc.
The Stock of REAL LACES is the most valuable in the Dominion of Canada, being well-assorted, and in excellent condition. The connections are first-class, the business having been established twenty years. This is a rare opportunity to any party desirous of entering into a first-class Lace and Embroidery Trade. An Inventory has been prepared.
Any party desirous of tendering for the same can view the Stock on application to Mr. McDUNNOUGH, on the premises; or can obtain a card of introduction from R. WOLFE, Esq., of Thomas May & Co., representing the Executors.
March 10. 3w 58

Estate of the Late James Parkin.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all parties indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES PARKIN, Laceman, of this City, are respectfully requested to pay their accounts immediately, otherwise they will have to be place in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Montreal, 10th March, 1869. 3wd 58

Thousands of Remnants
AT
MORISON'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
Every Afternoon and Every Night this Week.
March 10. 58

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
377 NOTRE DAME STREET,
BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR Customers and the Public to a
CHOICE SELECTION
Of the Newest Styles in
Scarfs,
Ties,
Kid Gloves,
&c., &c.,
Being the first portion of their Stock of
SPRING GOODS,
which they have just received ex S.S. Prussian.
March 10. 58

FOR SALE,

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